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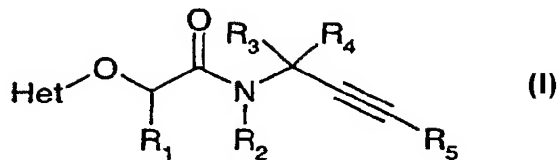
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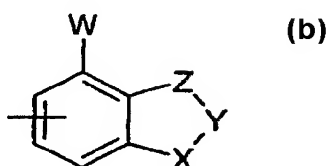
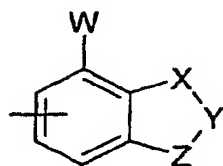
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(54) Title: N-ALKYNYL-2-HETEROARYLOXYALKYLAMIDES FOR USE AS FUNGICIDES



(57) Abstract: Compounds of the general  
formula (I) are useful as fungicides wherein  
Het is a 5- or 6- linked group of the formula  
(a) or (b), and the variables are as defined  
in the claims.

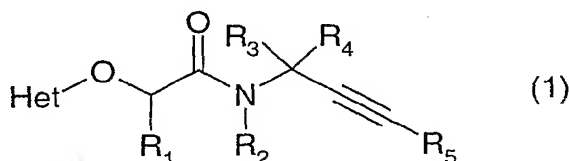


# N-ALKYNYL-2-HETEROARYLOXYALKYLAMIDES FOR USE AS FUNGICIDES

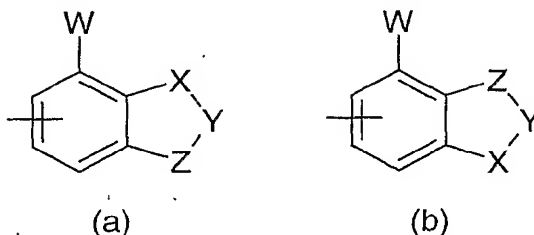
This invention relates to novel *N*-alkynyl-2-heteroaryloxyalkylamides, to processes for preparing them, to compositions containing them and to methods of using them to combat fungi, especially fungal infections of plants.

Various quinolin-8-oxyalkanecarboxylic acid derivatives are described as being useful as antidotes for herbicides or as herbicide safeners (see, for example, US 4,881,966, US 4,902,340 and US 5,380,852). Certain pyridyl- and pyrimidinyloxy- (thio)alkanoic acid amide derivatives are described in, for example, WO 99/33810 and US 6090815, together with their use as agricultural and horticultural fungicides. In addition, certain phenoxyalkanoic acid amide derivatives are described in, for example, US 4116677 and US 4168319, together with their use as herbicides and mildewicides.

According to the present invention, there is provided a compound of the general formula (1):



wherein Het is a 5- or 6- linked group of the formula (a) or (b):



in which W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, cyano or nitro,

X is N, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

Y is CR, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S,

Z is CR, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S,

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R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, and the bonds joining X, Y, Z and the fused benzene ring are double or single bonds

5 appropriate to the valencies of X, Y and Z, provided that only one of Y and Z may be O or S, that only one of Y and Z may be CR and that only one of X, Y and Z may be NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl in which the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups are optionally substituted on their terminal carbon atom with one, two or three  
10 halogen atoms (e.g. 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl), with a cyano group (e.g. cyanomethyl), with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl group (e.g. acetylmethyl), with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl group (e.g. methoxycarbonylmethyl and methoxycarbonylethyl) or with a hydroxy group (e.g. hydroxymethyl), or

R<sub>1</sub> is alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkylsulphinylalkyl or alkylsulphonylalkyl in which the  
15 total number of carbon atoms is 2 or 3 (e.g. methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl and 2-methylthioethyl), or

R<sub>1</sub> is a straight-chain C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group (i.e. methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy and *n*-butoxy);

R<sub>2</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxymethyl or benzyloxymethyl in which the phenyl ring of the benzyl moiety is optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy;

20 R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-3</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-3</sub> alkynyl provided that both are not H and that when both are other than H their combined total of carbon atoms does not exceed 4, or

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> join with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a 3 or 4 membered carbocyclic ring optionally containing one O, S or N atom and optionally  
25 substituted with halo or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; and

R<sub>5</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl in which the alkyl or cycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, aminocarbonyloxy or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylaminocarbonyloxy, -S(O)<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl where *n* is 0, 1 or 2, triazolyl (e.g. 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, tri(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsilyloxy,  
30 optionally substituted phenoxy, optionally substituted thienyloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy or optionally substituted thienylmethoxy, or

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R<sub>5</sub> is optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted thienyl or optionally substituted benzyl,

in which the optionally substituted phenyl and thienyl rings or moieties of the R<sub>5</sub> values are optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, mercapto, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub>, alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyloxy, halo (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, -S(O)<sub>m</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl wherein m is 0, 1 or 2 and the alkyl is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenoxy, benzyloxy, benzoyloxy, cyano, isocyano, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, nitro, -NR<sup>"</sup>R<sup>"</sup>, -NHCOR<sup>"</sup>, -NHCONR<sup>"</sup>R<sup>"</sup>, -CONR<sup>"</sup>R<sup>"</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>"</sup>R<sup>"</sup>, -NR<sup>"</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>"</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>"</sup>, -OSO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>"</sup>, -COR<sup>"</sup>, -CR<sup>"</sup>=NR<sup>"</sup> or -N=CR<sup>"</sup>R<sup>"</sup>, in which R<sup>"</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, and R<sup>"</sup> and R<sup>"</sup> are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy.

The invention includes compounds as defined above where R<sub>5</sub> is other than H.

The compounds of the invention contain at least one asymmetric carbon atom (and at least two when R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are different) and may exist as enantiomers (or as pairs of diastereoisomers) or as mixtures of such. However, these mixtures may be separated into individual isomers or isomer pairs, and this invention embraces such isomers and mixtures thereof in all proportions. It is to be expected that for any given compound, one isomer may be more fungicidally active than another.

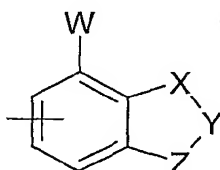
Except where otherwise stated, alkyl groups and alkyl moieties of alkoxy, alkylthio, etc., suitably contain from 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the form of straight or branched chains. Examples are methyl, ethyl, *n*- and *iso*-propyl and *n*-, *sec*-, *iso*- and *tert*-butyl. Where alkyl moieties contain 5 or 6 carbon atoms, examples are *n*-pentyl and *n*-hexyl.

Alkenyl and alkynyl moieties also suitably contain from 2 to 4 carbon atoms in the form of straight or branched chains. Examples are allyl, ethynyl and propargyl.



Halo includes fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo. Most commonly it is fluoro, chloro or bromo and usually fluoro or chloro.

In one particular aspect, this invention provides a compound of the general formula (1) wherein Het is a 5- or 6- linked group of the formula:



in which W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy,

X is N, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

Y is CH, N, NH, O or S,

Z is CH, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S, and

the bonds joining X, Y, Z and the fused benzene ring are double or single bonds appropriate to the valencies of X, Y and Z, provided that only one of Y and Z may be O or S, that only one of Y and Z may be CH and that only one of X, Y and Z may be NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl in which the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl

groups are optionally substituted on their terminal carbon atom with one, two or three halogen atoms (e.g. 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl), with a cyano group (e.g. cyanomethyl), with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl group (e.g. acetylmethyl), with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl group (e.g. methoxycarbonylmethyl and methoxycarbonylethyl) or with a hydroxy group (e.g. hydroxymethyl), or

R<sub>1</sub> is alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkylsulphinylalkyl or alkylsulphonylalkyl in which the total number of carbon atoms is 2 or 3 (e.g. methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl and 2-methylthioethyl), or

R<sub>1</sub> is a straight-chain C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group (i.e. methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy and *n*-butoxy);

R<sup>2</sup> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxymethyl or benzyloxymethyl in which the phenyl ring of the

benzyl moiety is optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy;

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are independently H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-3</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-3</sub> alkynyl provided that both are not H and that when both are other than H their combined total of carbon atoms does not exceed 4, or R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> join with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a

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3 or 4 membered carbocyclic ring optionally containing one O, S or N atom and optionally substituted with halo or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

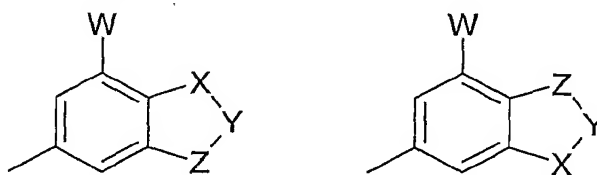
R<sub>5</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl in which the alkyl or cycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, amino-carbonyloxy or mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylaminocarbonyloxy, tri(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsilyloxy, optionally substituted phenoxy, optionally substituted thienyloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy or optionally substituted thienylmethoxy, or

R<sub>5</sub> is optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted thienyl or optionally substituted benzyl,

- 10 in which the optionally substituted phenyl and thienyl rings or moieties of the R<sub>5</sub> values are optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, mercapto, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyloxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, hydroxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, 15 phenoxy, benzyloxy, benzoyloxy, cyano, isocyano, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, nitro, -NR'R", -NHCOR', -NHCONR'R", -CONR'R", -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -OSO<sub>2</sub>R', -COR', -CR'=NR" or -N=CR'R", in which R' and R" are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, 20 C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy.

The invention includes compounds as defined above where R<sub>5</sub> is other than H.

Typical of Het are groups, linked in the position shown, of the formula:



- 25 in which W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, cyano or nitro, and

(1) X is N, Y is CR, Z is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, and R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or

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mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the X-Y bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds; or

(2) X and Y are N and Z is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, the X-Y bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds;

5 or

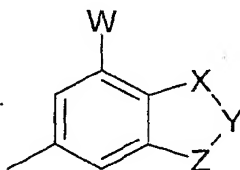
(3) X is N, Y is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, Z is CR, and R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the X-Y and Y-Z bonds being single bonds while the

10 bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are double bonds; or

(4) X is NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl, Y is N, Z is CR, and R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the Y-Z bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the

15 bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds.

Of particular interest are Het groups, linked in the position shown, of the formula:



wherein W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, and

(1) X is N, Y is CH, Z is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, the X-Y bond being a double bond

20 while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds;

or

(2) X and Y are N and Z is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, the X-Y bond being a double bond

while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds;

or

25 (3) X is N, Y is O, S or NH and Z is CH, the X-Y and Y-Z bonds being single bonds

while the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are double bonds; or

(4) X is NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, Y is N and Z is CH, the Y-Z bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds.

Examples of Het are 5- and 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 5- and 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(2*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl), 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzotriazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(2*H*-benzotriazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazolyl) and 5-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.

Of particular interest are compounds wherein Het is selected from the group consisting of 5- and 6-benzothiazolyl, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl), 5- and 6-benzoxazolyl, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl), 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(2*H*-indazolyl), 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl), 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzotriazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(2*H*-benzotriazolyl), 5-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazolyl) and 5-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazolyl).

Of more particular interest are compounds in which Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl-

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sulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.

Of even further interest are compounds wherein Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl), 6-benzoxazolyl, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl), 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl).

Of special interest are compounds in which Het is 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, particularly the latter, wherein any of the foregoing optional substitutents is selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.

Of even further interest are compounds wherein Het is 6-benzoxazolyl or 6-benzothiazolyl, particularly the latter.

Typically the *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl value of X, Y and Z is *N*-methyl.

Typically, R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 2,2,2-trifluoromethyl, cyanomethyl, acetylmethyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, methoxycarbonylethyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2-methylthioethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy or *n*-butoxy. Ethyl is a preferred value of R<sub>1</sub> but also of particular interest are methoxy, ethoxy and methoxymethyl.

Typically R<sub>2</sub> is H and at least one, but preferably both of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are methyl. When one of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> is H, the other may be methyl, ethyl or *n*- or *iso*-propyl. When one of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> is methyl, the other may be H or ethyl but is preferably also methyl. R<sub>2</sub> also includes C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxymethyl and benzyloxymethyl in which the phenyl ring of the benzyl group optionally carries an alkoxy substituent, e.g. a methoxy substituent. Such values of R<sub>2</sub> provide compounds of formula (1) that are believed to be pro-pesticidal compounds.

Typically R<sub>5</sub> is H or methyl, preferably methyl. However, also of particular interest are compounds where R<sub>5</sub> is hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-cyano-*n*-propyl and *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxyethyl.

In another aspect, the invention provides a compound of the general formula (1) wherein Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino; R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 2,2,2-trifluoromethyl, cyanomethyl, acetylmethyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, methoxycarbonyl-ethyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy or *n*-butoxy; R<sub>2</sub> is H; R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl; and R<sub>5</sub> is H, methyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-cyano-*n*-propyl or *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl. Preferably R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy or methoxymethyl, especially ethyl. Preferably R<sub>5</sub> is methyl or methoxymethyl.

This invention includes compounds as defined above where R<sub>5</sub> is other than H.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a compound of the general formula (1) wherein Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl), 6-benzoxazolyl, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl), 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl); R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 2,2,2-trifluoromethyl, cyanomethyl, acetylmethyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, methoxycarbonyl-ethyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy or *n*-butoxy; R<sub>2</sub> is H; R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl; and R<sub>5</sub> is H, methyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-cyano-*n*-propyl or *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl. Preferably R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy or methoxymethyl, especially ethyl. Preferably R<sub>5</sub> is methyl or methoxymethyl.

This invention includes compounds as defined above where R<sub>5</sub> is other than H.

Compounds that form part of the invention are illustrated in Tables 1 to 62 below.

The compounds in Table 1 are of the general formula (1) where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is H, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values given in the table.

Table 1

Compound No.	R <sub>5</sub>
1	H
2	CH <sub>3</sub>
3	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
4	<i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>
5	<i>i</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>
6	<i>n</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>
7	<i>sec</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>
8	<i>iso</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>
9	<i>tert</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>
10	HOCH <sub>2</sub>
11	HOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
12	CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>
13	CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
14	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>
15	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> O)CH
16	<i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>
17	<i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
18	<i>t</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>
19	<i>t</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
20	NC-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
21	NC- <i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
22	NC- <i>n</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
23	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C(CN)CH <sub>2</sub>
24	2-cyanocycloprop-1-yl
25	4-cyanocyclohex-1-yl

26	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_2$
27	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4$
28	$4\text{-}t\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
29	$4\text{-F-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
30	$4\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
31	$4\text{-CH}_3\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
32	$4\text{-Br-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
33	$2\text{-F-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
34	$3,4\text{-Cl}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OCH}_2$
35	$3\text{-CF}_3\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
36	$3,5\text{-Cl}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OCH}_2$
37	$4\text{-CF}_3\text{O-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_2$
38	$2\text{-CF}_3\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
39	$4\text{-CF}_3\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
40	$2\text{-Br-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
41	$2\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
42	$2\text{-CH}_3\text{-4-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OCH}_2$
43	$2\text{-CH}_3\text{-5-F-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OCH}_2$
44	$3\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2$
45	Thien-2-yl-OCH <sub>2</sub>
46	Thien-3-yl-OCH <sub>2</sub>
47	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2$
48	Thien-2-yl-CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>
49	Thien-3-yl-CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>
50	$\text{tert-C}_4\text{H}_9(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiOCH}_2$
51	$\text{tert-C}_4\text{H}_9(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiOC}_2\text{H}_4$
52	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
53	$4\text{-}t\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$
54	$4\text{-F-C}_6\text{H}_4$
55	$4\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4$



56	4-CH <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
57	4-Br-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
58	3CH <sub>3</sub> CO-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
59	3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
60	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
61	3,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
62	4-CF <sub>3</sub> O-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
63	2-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
64	4-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
65	2-Br-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
66	2-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
67	2-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
68	2-CH <sub>3</sub> 5-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
69	3-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
70	Thien-2-yl
71	Thien-3-yl
72	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
73	4- <i>t</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
74	4-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
75	4-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
76	4-CH <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
77	4-Br-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
78	2-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
79	3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
80	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
81	3,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
82	4-CF <sub>3</sub> O-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
83	2-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
84	4-CF <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
85	2-Br-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>

86	2-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
87	2-CH <sub>3</sub> -4-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
88	2-CH <sub>3</sub> -5-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
89	3-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>
90	CH <sub>3</sub> S- <i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
91	CH <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> - <i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
92	Cl- <i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>

Table 2

Table 2 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 2 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 2 R<sub>1</sub> is methyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 2 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 2 R<sub>1</sub> is methyl instead of ethyl.

Table 3

Table 3 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 3 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 3 R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 3 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 3 R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propyl instead of ethyl.

Table 4

Table 4 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 4 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 4 R<sub>1</sub> is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 4 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 4 R<sub>1</sub> is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl instead of ethyl.

Table 5

Table 5 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is cyanomethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 5 is the same as compound 1 of

- 5 Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 5 R<sub>1</sub> is cyanomethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 5 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 5 R<sub>1</sub> is cyanomethyl instead of ethyl.

Table 6

Table 6 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is acetylmethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 6 is the same as compound 1 of

- 10 Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 6 R<sub>1</sub> is acetylmethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 6 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 2 R<sub>1</sub> is acetylmethyl instead of ethyl.

15 Table 7

Table 7 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylmethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 7 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 7 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylmethyl instead of

20 ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 7 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 7 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylmethyl instead of ethyl.

Table 8

Table 8 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 8 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 8 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylethyl instead of

- 30 ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 8 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 8 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylethyl instead of ethyl.

Table 9

Table 9 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 9 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 9 R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxymethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 9 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 9 R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxymethyl instead of ethyl.

Table 10

Table 10 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxyethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 10 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 10 R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxyethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 10 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 10 R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxyethyl instead of ethyl.

Table 11

Table 11 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 11 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 11 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxymethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 11 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 11 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxymethyl instead of ethyl.

Table 12

Table 12 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methylthiomethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 12 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 12 R<sub>1</sub> is methylthiomethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 12 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1,

respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 12 R<sub>1</sub> is methylthiomethyl instead of ethyl.

#### Table 13

Table 13 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 13 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 13 R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxymethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 13 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 13 R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxymethyl instead of ethyl.

#### Table 14

Table 14 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methoxyethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 14 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 14 R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methoxyethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 14 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 14 R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methoxyethyl instead of ethyl.

#### Table 15

Table 15 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methylthioethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 15 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 15 R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methylthioethyl instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 15 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 15 R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methylthioethyl instead of ethyl.

#### Table 16

Table 16 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 16 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 16 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxy instead of ethyl. Similarly,

compounds 2 to 92 of Table 16 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 16 R<sub>1</sub> is methoxy instead of ethyl.

#### Table 17

Table 17 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 17 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 17 R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxy instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 17 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 17 R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxy instead of ethyl.

#### Table 18

Table 18 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 18 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 18 R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propoxy instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 18 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 18 R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propoxy instead of ethyl.

#### Table 19

Table 19 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-butoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 19 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 19 R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-butoxy instead of ethyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 19 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 19 R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-butoxy instead of ethyl.

#### Table 20

Table 20 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 20 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 20 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 20 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 20 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 21

Table 21 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 21 is the same as compound 1 of Table 2 except that in compound 1 of Table 21 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 21 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 2, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 21 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 22

Table 22 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 22 is the same as compound 1 of Table 3 except that in compound 1 of Table 22 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 22 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 3, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 22 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 23

Table 23 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 23 is the same as compound 1 of Table 4 except that in compound 1 of Table 23 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 23 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 4, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 23 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 24

Table 24 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is cyanomethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 24 is the same as compound 1 of Table 5 except that in compound 1 of Table 24 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 24 are the same as compounds 2

to 92 of Table 5, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 24 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 25

Table 25 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is acetylmethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 25 is the same as compound 1 of Table 6 except that in compound 1 of Table 25 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 25 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 6, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 25 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 26

Table 26 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylmethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 26 is the same as compound 1 of Table 7 except that in compound 1 of Table 26 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 26 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 7, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 26 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 27

Table 27 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonyl ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 27 is the same as compound 1 of Table 8 except that in compound 1 of Table 27 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 27 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 8, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 27 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 28

Table 28 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 28 is the same as compound 1 of Table 9 except that in compound 1 of Table 28 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-



benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 28 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 9, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 28 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 29

5 Table 29 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 29 is the same as compound 1 of Table 10 except that in compound 1 of Table 29 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 29 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of  
10 Table 10, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 29 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 30

Table 30 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the  
15 values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 30 is the same as compound 1 of Table 11 except that in compound 1 of Table 30 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 30 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 11, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 30 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 31

20 Table 31 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methylthiomethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 31 is the same as compound 1 of Table 12 except that in compound 1 of Table 31 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 31 are the same as compounds 2  
25 to 92 of Table 12, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 31 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 32

Table 32 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the  
30 values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 32 is the same as compound 1 of

Table 13 except that in compound 1 of Table 32 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 32 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 13, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 32 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

5     Table 33

Table 33 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methoxyethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 33 is the same as compound 1 of Table 14 except that in compound 1 of Table 33 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 33 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 14, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 33 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 34

Table 34 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methylthioethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 34 is the same as compound 1 of Table 15 except that in compound 1 of Table 34 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 34 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 15, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 34 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 35

Table 35 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 35 is the same as compound 1 of Table 16 except that in compound 1 of Table 35 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 35 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 16, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 35 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 36

30     Table 36 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values

listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 36 is the same as compound 1 of Table 17 except that in compound 1 of Table 36 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 36 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 17, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 36 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl  
5 instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 37

Table 37 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 37 is the same as compound 1 of Table 18  
10 except that in compound 1 of Table 37 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 37 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 18, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 37 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 38

Table 38 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-butoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 38 is the same as compound 1 of Table 19  
15 except that in compound 1 of Table 38 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 38 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 19, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 38 Het is 5-benzothiazolyl  
20 instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 39

Table 39 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 39 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except  
5 that in compound 1 of Table 39 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 39 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 39 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 40

10 Table 40 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 40 is the same as compound 1 of Table 2 except that in compound 1 of Table 40 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 40 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 2,  
15 respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 40 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 41

Table 41 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values  
20 listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 41 is the same as compound 1 of Table 3 except that in compound 1 of Table 41 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 41 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 3, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 41 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 42

25 Table 42 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 42 is the same as compound 1 of Table 4 except that in compound 1 of Table 42 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 42 are the same as compounds 2 to 92  
30

of Table 4, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 42 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 43

Table 43 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is cyanomethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 43 is the same as compound 1 of Table 5 except that in compound 1 of Table 43 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 43 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 5, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 43 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 44

Table 44 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is acetylmethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 44 is the same as compound 1 of Table 6 except that in compound 1 of Table 44 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 44 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 6, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 44 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 45

Table 45 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylmethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 45 is the same as compound 1 of Table 7 except that in compound 1 of Table 45 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 45 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 7, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 45 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 46

Table 46 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxycarbonylethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 46 is the same as compound 1 of Table 8 except that in compound 1 of Table 46 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzo-

thiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 46 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 8, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 46 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 47

5 Table 47 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 47 is the same as compound 1 of Table 9 except that in compound 1 of Table 47 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 47 are the same as compounds 2 to 92  
10 of Table 9, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 47 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 48

Table 48 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where X is Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the  
15 values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 48 is the same as compound 1 of Table 10 except that in compound 1 of Table 48 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 48 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 10, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 48 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

20 Table 49

Table 49 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 49 is the same as compound 1 of Table 11 except that in compound 1 of Table 49 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-  
25 benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 49 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 11, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 49 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 50

Table 50 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methylthiomethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the  
30 values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 50 is the same as compound 1 of

Table 12 except that in compound 1 of Table 50 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 50 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 12, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 50 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

5     Table 51

Table 51 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxymethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 51 is the same as compound 1 of Table 13 except that in compound 1 of Table 51 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 51 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 13, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 51 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 52

Table 52 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methoxyethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 52 is the same as compound 1 of Table 14 except that in compound 1 of Table 52 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 52 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 14, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 52 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 53

Table 53 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is 2-methylthioethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 53 is the same as compound 1 of Table 15 except that in compound 1 of Table 53 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 53 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 15, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 53 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 54

Table 54 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is methoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values

listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 54 is the same as compound 1 of Table 16 except that in compound 1 of Table 54 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 54 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 16 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 55

Table 55 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 55 is the same as compound 1 of Table 17 except that in compound 1 of Table 55 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 55 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 17, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 55 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 56

Table 56 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-propoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 56 is the same as compound 1 of Table 18 except that in compound 1 of Table 56 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 56 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 18, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 56 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 57

Table 57 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is *n*-butoxy, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 57 is the same as compound 1 of Table 19 except that in compound 1 of Table 57 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 57 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 19, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 57 Het is 6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 58



Table 58 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 2-methyl-6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 58 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 58 Het is 2-methyl-6-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 58 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 58 Het is 2-methyl-6-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 59

Table 59 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 2-methyl-amino-6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 59 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 59 Het is 2-methylamino-6-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 59 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 59 Het is 2-methylamino-6-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 60

Table 60 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 2-chloro-6-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 60 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 60 Het is 2-chloro-6-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 60 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 60 Het is 2-chloro-6-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

#### Table 61

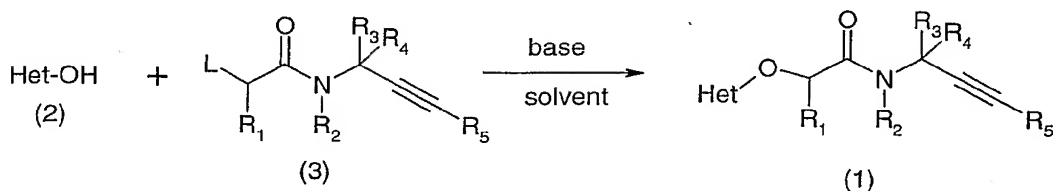
Table 61 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 2-methyl-6-benzoxazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 61 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 61 Het is 2-methyl-6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 61 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 61 Het is 2-methyl-6-benzoxazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

Table 62

Table 62 consists of 92 compounds of the general formula (1), where Het is 2-methyl-5-benzothiazolyl, R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl and R<sub>5</sub> has the values listed in Table 1. Thus compound 1 of Table 62 is the same as compound 1 of Table 1 except that in compound 1 of Table 62 Het is 2-methyl-5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl. Similarly, compounds 2 to 92 of Table 62 are the same as compounds 2 to 92 of Table 1, respectively, except that in the compounds of Table 62 Het is 2-methyl-5-benzothiazolyl instead of 6-benzothiazolyl.

The compounds of formula (1) may be prepared as outlined in Schemes 1 to 9 below in which Het, W, X, Y, Z, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> have the meanings given above, R<sub>6</sub> is straight-chain C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are independently H or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, L is a leaving group such as a halide, for example iodide, an alkyl- or arylsulphonyloxy group, for example methylsulphonyloxy and tosyloxy or a triflate, Hal is halogen, R<sub>a</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, R<sub>b</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, provided that the total number of carbon atoms in R<sub>a</sub> and R<sub>b</sub> do not exceed three, R<sub>c</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl or optionally substituted thienylmethyl and R<sub>d</sub> has the meaning ascribed to it in the text.

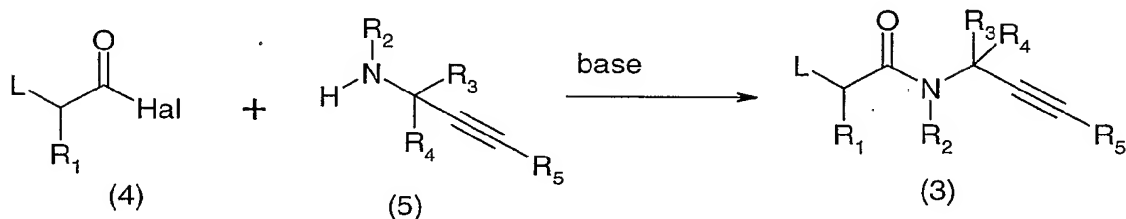
As shown in Scheme 1, the compounds of general formula (1) may be prepared by reacting a compound of the general formula (2), in which the OH group is in the 5- or 6-position of the Het ring system, with a compound of the general formula (3) in the presence of a base in a suitable solvent. Typical solvents include *N,N*-dimethylformamide, *tert*-butanol and *N*-methylpyrrolidin-2-one. Suitable bases include potassium carbonate, potassium *tert*-butoxide, sodium hydride or diisopropylethylamine.

Scheme 1

As shown in Scheme 2, compounds of the general formula (3) may be prepared by reacting an amine of the general formula (5) with an acid halide of the general formula (4), or the corresponding acid anhydride, in the presence of a suitable inorganic or

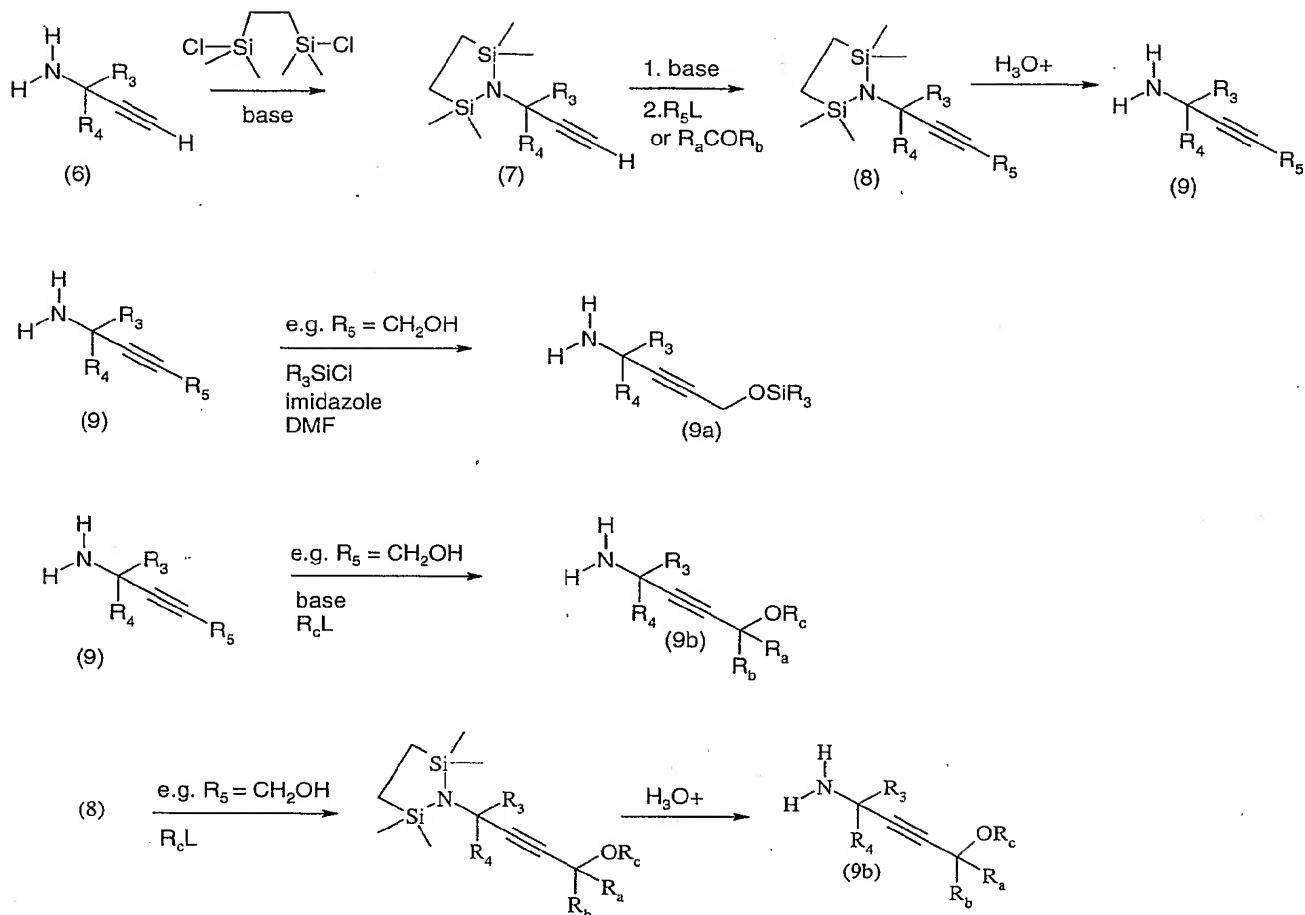
organic base, such as potassium carbonate or diisopropylethylamine, in a solvent such as dichloromethane or tetrahydrofuran.

Scheme 2



- As shown in Scheme 3, amines of the general formula (5), wherein R<sub>2</sub> is H, correspond to amines of the general formula (9) and may be prepared by alkylation of a silyl-protected aminoalkyne of the general formula (7) using a suitable base, such as *n*-butyl lithium, followed by reaction with a suitable alkylating reagent R<sub>5</sub>L, such as an alkyl iodide, for example, methyl iodide or 3-chloro-1-iodo-propane, to form an alkylated compound of the general formula (8). In a similar procedure, a silyl-protected aminoalkyne of the general formula (7) may be reacted with a carbonyl derivative R<sub>a</sub>COR<sub>b</sub>, for example formaldehyde, using a suitable base, such as *n*-butyl lithium, to provide an aminoalkyne (8) containing a hydroxyalkyl moiety. The silyl protecting group may then be removed from a compound of the general formula (8) with, for example, an aqueous acid to form an aminoalkyne of the general formula (9). Aminoalkynes of the general formula (9) may be further derivatised, for instance when R<sub>5</sub> is a hydroxyalkyl group, for example, by reacting a compound of the general formula (9) with a silylating agent, for example *t*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride, to give a derivative silylated on oxygen of the general formula (9a). In addition, a compound of the general formula (9) may be treated with a base, such as sodium hydride or potassium *bis*(trimethylsilyl)amide followed by a compound R<sub>c</sub>L to give a compound of the general formula (9b). In an alternative sequence, a compound of general formula (8) may be treated with a base, such as sodium or potassium *bis*(trimethylsilyl)amide, followed by a compound R<sub>c</sub>L, where L represents a halogen or sulphonate ester such as OSO<sub>2</sub>Me, or OSO<sub>2</sub>-4-tolyl, for example ethyl iodide, to give, after removal of the silyl protecting group, compounds of general formula (9b).

Scheme 3



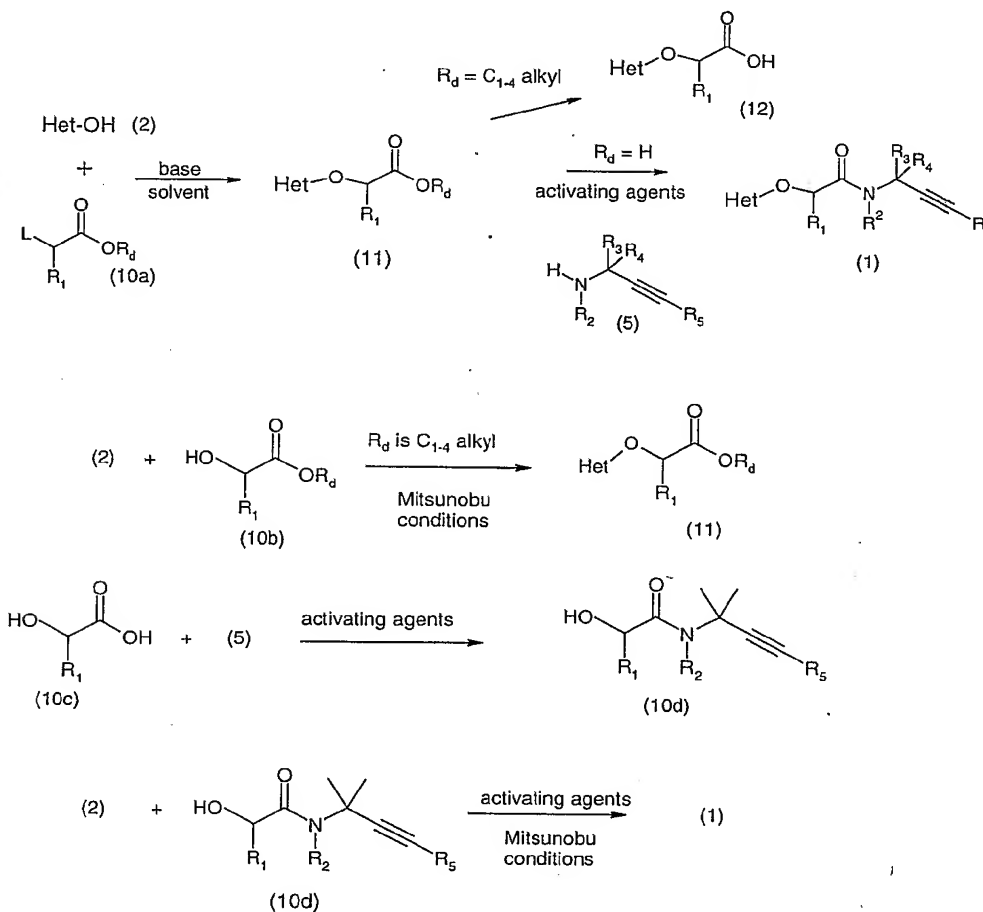
Silyl-protected aminoalkynes of the general formula (7) may be obtained by  
 5 reacting amines of general formula (6) with 1,2-*bis*-(chlorodimethylsilyl)ethane in the  
 presence of a suitable base, such as a tertiary organic amine base, for example,  
 triethylamine.

Amines of the general formula (6) are either commercially available or may be  
 prepared by standard literature methods (see, for example, EP-A-0834498).

10 Alternatively, as shown in Scheme 4, compounds of the general formula (1) may  
 be prepared by condensing a compound of the general formula (11), wherein  $\text{R}_d$  is H with  
 an amine of the general formula (5) using suitable activating reagents such as 1-hydroxy-  
 benzotriazole and *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride.

Where  $R_2$  is other than hydrogen, the  $R_2$  group may be introduced into an aminoalkyne of the general formula (9) by known techniques to form an amine of the general formula (5).

Scheme 4



5

Compounds of the general formula (12) may be prepared by the hydrolysis of the corresponding esters of general formula (11), wherein  $R_d$  is  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl, using known techniques. The esters of the general formula (11), wherein  $R_d$  is  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl and also acids of the general formula (11), wherein  $R_d$  is H, may be prepared by reacting a compound of the general formula (2) with an ester or acid of the general formula (10a) in the presence of a suitable base, such as potassium carbonate or sodium hydride, in a suitable solvent, such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The esters or acids of the general formula (10a) are either commercially available or may be prepared by standard literature methods from commercially available materials.

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Alternatively, as shown in Scheme 4, compounds of the general formula (11) may be prepared under Mitsunobu conditions by reacting a compound of the general formula (2) with a compound of the general formula (10b), wherein  $R_d$  is  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, using a phosphine, such as triphenyl phosphine, and an azoester, such as diethyl azodi-

5 carboxylate.

Similarly, compounds of the general formula (1) may be prepared by reacting a compound of general formula (10d) with a compound of the general formula (2) under Mitsunobu conditions using a phosphine, such as triphenyl phosphine, and an azoester, such as diethyl azodicarboxylate. Compounds of general formula (10d) may be prepared

10 from a compound of general formula (10c) and an amine of general formula (5) using suitable activating reagents such as 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and *N*-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-*N'*-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride. Compounds (10b) and (10c) are either known compounds or may be made from known compounds.

In another method, the compounds of the general formula (1) may be prepared by

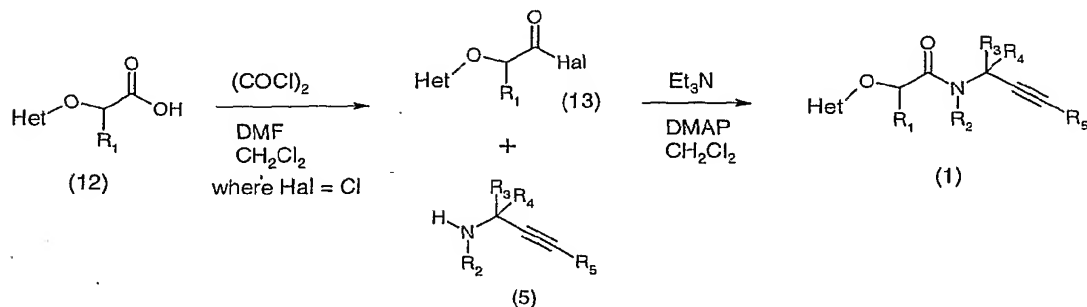
15 reacting an acid halide of the general formula (13) with an amine of the general formula (5) in a suitable solvent, such as dichloromethane, in the presence of a tertiary amine, such as triethylamine, and an activating agent, such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

For example, as shown in Scheme 5, an acid chloride of the general formula (13) where Hal is Cl may be prepared by chlorinating a compound of the general formula (12)

20 with a suitable chlorinating agent, such as oxalyl chloride, in a suitable solvent, such as dichloromethane, and in the presence of, for example, *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The compounds of the general formula (12) correspond to the compounds of general formula (11), wherein  $R_d$  is H.

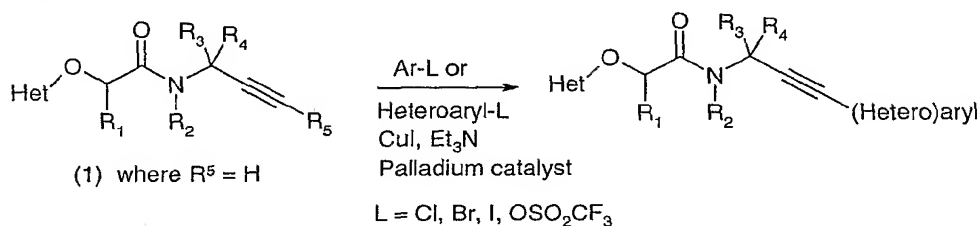
#### Scheme 5

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As shown in Scheme 6, compounds of the general formula (1), wherein  $R_5$  is H, may be reacted under Sonogashira conditions with, for example, optionally substituted phenyl or thienyl chlorides, bromides, iodides or triflates to form substituted phenyl or thienyl compounds of general formula (1), wherein  $R_5$  is an optionally substituted phenyl or thienyl group. A suitable palladium catalyst is tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(0).

#### Scheme 6



Compounds of the general formula (1) wherein  $R_1$  is straight-chain  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy, such as compounds of the general formula (14) wherein  $R_6$  is as defined above, may be prepared as shown in Scheme 7. Thus, esters of the formula (15) may be halogenated to give haloesters of the general formula (16), by treatment with a suitable halogenating agent, such as N-bromosuccinimide, in a suitable solvent such as carbon tetrachloride or acetonitrile, at between ambient temperature and the reflux temperature of the solvent.

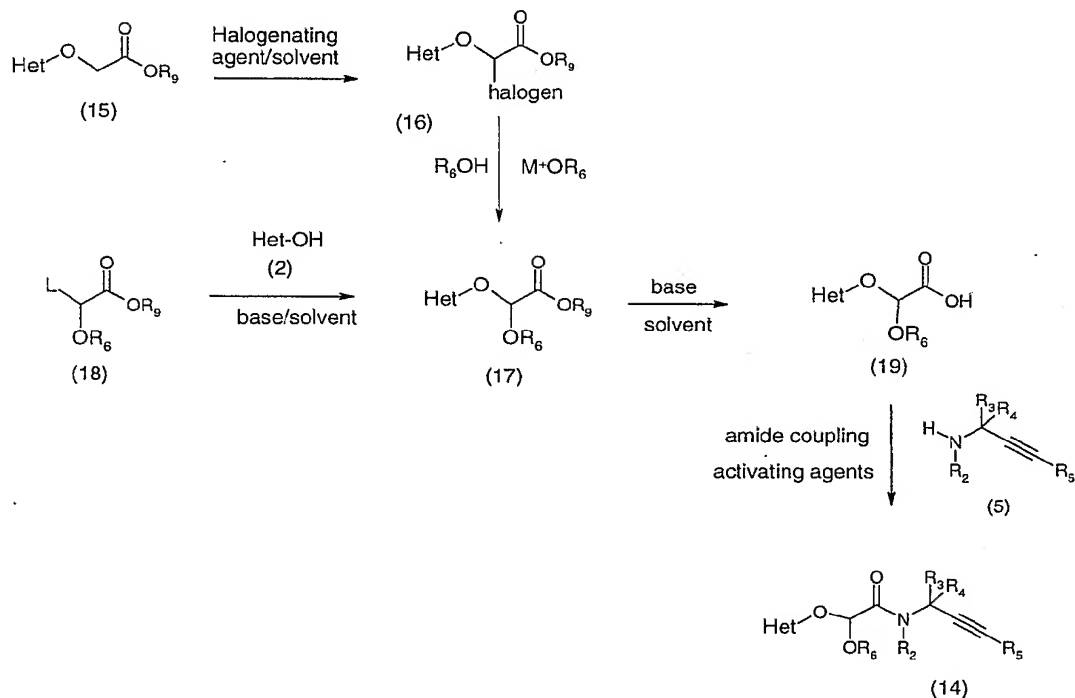
The haloesters of the general formula (16) can be reacted with an alkali metal compound  $M^+OR_6$ , where M is suitably sodium or potassium in, for example, an alcohol  $R_6OH$  as solvent, at between 0°C and 40°C, preferably at ambient temperature, to give compounds of the general formula (17). Alternatively haloethers of general formula (18) can be reacted with a compound of the general formula (2), in which the OH group is in the 5- or 6-position of the Het ring system, in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or potassium t-butoxide, in a suitable solvent, for example THF or DMF, at between 0°C and 60°C, preferably at ambient temperature, to give compounds of the general formula (17). The esters (17) can be hydrolysed to acids of the general formula (19), by treatment with an alkali metal hydroxide, such as sodium hydroxide, in an aqueous alcohol  $R_6OH$ , at between ambient temperature and reflux temperature of the solvent.

A carboxylic acid of the general formula (19) can be condensed with an amine of the general formula (5) to give a compound of the general formula (14), where  $R_6$  is as

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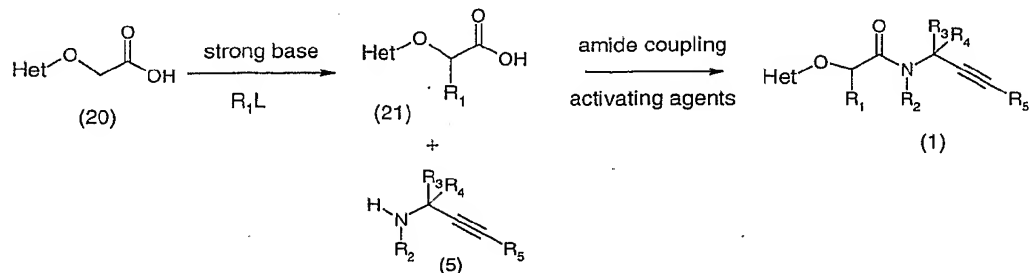
defined above, using suitable activating reagents such as 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride.

### Scheme 7



Compounds of the general formula (1), wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_{3-4}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_{3-4}$  alkynyl, or an alkoxyalkyl group where the total number of carbon atoms is 2 or 3, may be prepared as shown in Scheme 8. Thus, the substituted acetic acid (20) may be treated with at least two equivalents of a base, such as lithium diisopropylamide, in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, at a temperature between  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and ambient temperature, with an alkylating agent such as  $\text{R}_1\text{L}$  to give carboxylic acids of the general formula (21) upon acidification.

### Scheme 8



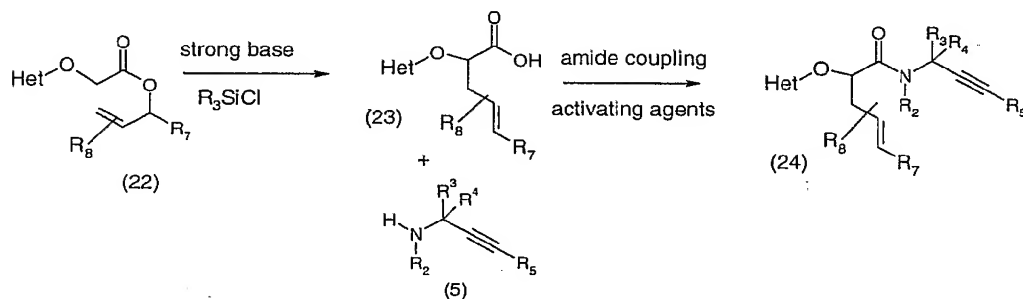
As shown in Scheme 9, compounds of the general formula (1), where  $\text{R}_1$  is a  $\text{C}_{3-4}$  alkenyl group, may be prepared from esters of the general formula (22), wherein  $\text{R}_7$  and



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$R_8$  are as defined above. Esters of the general formula (22) are treated with a strong base, such as lithium *bis*(trimethylsilyl)amide, at between  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and ambient temperature, preferably at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ , and then reacted with a trialkylsilyl chloride  $R_3\text{SiCl}$ , such as trimethylsilyl chloride, or trialkylsilyl triflate  $R_3\text{SiOSO}_2\text{CF}_3$ , and allowed to warm to ambient temperature. The resultant acids of the general formula (23) obtained after hydrolysis can be condensed with amines of the general formula (5) to give the compounds of the general formula (24), using suitable activating reagents such as 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride.

# 10 Scheme 9



Other compounds of the invention may be prepared by transforming the substituents in the compounds of the general formula (1) using known procedures e.g. by the alkylation of compounds of the general formula (1), wherein  $R_2$  is H or  $R_5$  is H.

15 Typical routes for the construction of suitable Het are detailed in *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry* (Eds. in chief A. R. Katritzky, C. W. Rees, E. F. V. Schriren) Elsevier Science Ltd. (1999). Examples of Het-OH are commercially available, known in the literature or may be made by transformation of known heterocycles.

The compounds of formula (1) are active fungicides and may be used to control one or more of the following pathogens: *Pyricularia oryzae* (*Magnaporthe grisea*) on rice and wheat and other *Pyricularia* spp. on other hosts; *Puccinia trititina* (or *recondita*), *Puccinia striiformis* and other rusts on wheat, *Puccinia hordei*, *Puccinia striiformis* and other rusts on barley, and rusts on other hosts (for example turf, rye, coffee, pears, apples, peanuts, sugar beet, vegetables and ornamental plants); *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on cucurbits (for example melon); *Blumeria* (or *Erysiphe*) *graminis* (powdery mildew) on  
25 barley, wheat, rye and turf and other powdery mildews on various hosts, such as

*Sphaerotheca macularis* on hops, *Sphaerotheca fusca* (*Sphaerotheca fuliginea*) on cucurbits (for example cucumber), *Leveillula taurica* on tomatoes, aubergine and green pepper, *Podosphaera leucotricha* on apples and *Uncinula necator* on vines; *Cochliobolus* spp., *Helminthosporium* spp., *Drechslera* spp. (*Pyrenophora* spp.), *Rhynchosporium* spp.,  
 5 *Mycosphaerella graminicola* (*Septoria tritici*) and *Phaeosphaeria nodorum* (*Stagonospora nodorum* or *Septoria nodorum*), *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides* and *Gaeumannomyces graminis* on cereals (for example wheat, barley, rye), turf and other hosts; *Cercospora arachidicola* and *Cercosporidium personatum* on peanuts and other *Cercospora* spp. on other hosts, for example sugar beet, bananas, soya beans and rice;  
 10 *Botrytis cinerea* (grey mould) on tomatoes, strawberries, vegetables, vines and other hosts and other *Botrytis* spp. on other hosts; *Alternaria* spp. on vegetables (for example carrots), oil-seed rape, apples, tomatoes, potatoes, cereals (for example wheat) and other hosts; *Venturia* spp. (including *Venturia inaequalis* (scab)) on apples, pears, stone fruit, tree nuts and other hosts; *Cladosporium* spp. on a range of hosts including cereals (for  
 15 example wheat) and tomatoes; *Monilinia* spp. on stone fruit, tree nuts and other hosts; *Didymella* spp. on tomatoes, turf, wheat, cucurbits and other hosts; *Phoma* spp. on oil-seed rape, turf, rice, potatoes, wheat and other hosts; *Aspergillus* spp. and *Aureobasidium* spp. on wheat, lumber and other hosts; *Ascochyta* spp. on peas, wheat, barley and other hosts; *Stemphylium* spp. (*Pleospora* spp.) on apples, pears, onions and  
 20 other hosts; summer diseases (for example bitter rot (*Glomerella cingulata*), black rot or frog-eye leaf spot (*Botryosphaeria obtusa*), Brooks fruit spot (*Mycosphaerella pomi*), Cedar apple rust (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*), sooty blotch (*Gloeodes pomigena*), flyspeck (*Schizothyrium pomi*) and white rot (*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)) on apples and pears; *Plasmopara viticola* on vines; other downy mildews, such as *Bremia lactucae* on lettuce, *Peronospora* spp. on soybeans, tobacco, onions and other hosts,  
 25 *Pseudoperonospora humuli* on hops and *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* on cucurbits; *Pythium* spp. (including *Pythium ultimum*) on turf and other hosts; *Phytophthora infestans* on potatoes and tomatoes and other *Phytophthora* spp. on vegetables, strawberries, avocado, pepper, ornamentals, tobacco, cocoa and other hosts;  
 30 *Thanatephorus cucumeris* on rice and turf and other *Rhizoctonia* spp. on various hosts such as wheat and barley, peanuts, vegetables, cotton and turf; *Sclerotinia* spp. on turf,

peanuts, potatoes, oil-seed rape and other hosts; *Sclerotium* spp. on turf, peanuts and other hosts; *Gibberella fujikuroi* on rice; *Colletotrichum* spp. on a range of hosts including turf, coffee and vegetables; *Laetisaria fuciformis* on turf; *Mycosphaerella* spp. on bananas, peanuts, citrus, pecans, papaya and other hosts; *Diaporthe* spp. on citrus, soybean, melon, pears, lupin and other hosts; *Elsinoe* spp. on citrus, vines, olives, pecans, roses and other hosts; *Verticillium* spp. on a range of hosts including hops, potatoes and tomatoes; *Pyrenopeziza* spp. on oil-seed rape and other hosts; *Oncobasidium theobromae* on cocoa causing vascular streak dieback; *Fusarium* spp., *Typhula* spp., *Microdochium nivale*, *Ustilago* spp., *Urocystis* spp., *Tilletia* spp. and *Claviceps purpurea* on a variety of hosts but particularly wheat, barley, turf and maize; *Ramularia* spp. on sugar beet, barley and other hosts; post-harvest diseases particularly of fruit (for example *Penicillium digitatum*, *Penicillium italicum* and *Trichoderma viride* on oranges, *Colletotrichum musae* and *Gloeosporium musarum* on bananas and *Botrytis cinerea* on grapes); other pathogens on vines, notably *Eutypa lata*, *Guignardia bidwellii*, *Phellinus igniarius*, *Phomopsis viticola*, *Pseudopeziza tracheiphila* and *Stereum hirsutum*; other pathogens on trees (for example *Lophodermium seeditiosum*) or lumber, notably *Cephalosporium fragrans*, *Ceratocystis* spp., *Ophiostoma piceae*, *Penicillium* spp., *Trichoderma pseudokoningii*, *Trichoderma viride*, *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Leptographium lindbergi* and *Aureobasidium pullulans*; and fungal vectors of viral diseases (for example *Polymyxa graminis* on cereals as the vector of barley yellow mosaic virus (BYMV) and *Polymyxa betae* on sugar beet as the vector of rhizomania).

The compounds of formula (I) show particularly good activity against the Oomycete class of pathogens such as *Phytophthora infestans*, *Plasmopara* species, e.g. *Plasmopara viticola* and *Pythium* species e.g. *Pythium ultimum*.

A compound of formula (1) may move acropetally, basipetally or locally in plant tissue to be active against one or more fungi. Moreover, a compound of formula (1) may be volatile enough to be active in the vapour phase against one or more fungi on the plant.

The invention therefore provides a method of combating or controlling phyto-pathogenic fungi which comprises applying a fungicidally effective amount of a compound of formula (1), or a composition containing a compound of formula (1), to a

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plant, to a seed of a plant, to the locus of the plant or seed or to soil or any other plant growth medium, e.g. nutrient solution.

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes protectant, curative, systemic, eradican  
5 and antisporeulant treatments.

The compounds of formula (1) are preferably used for agricultural, horticultural and turfgrass purposes in the form of a composition.

In order to apply a compound of formula (1) to a plant, to a seed of a plant, to the locus of the plant or seed or to soil or any other growth medium, a compound of formula  
10 (1) is usually formulated into a composition which includes, in addition to the compound of formula (1), a suitable inert diluent or carrier and, optionally, a surface active agent (SFA). SFAs are chemicals which are able to modify the properties of an interface (for example, liquid/solid, liquid/air or liquid/liquid interfaces) by lowering the interfacial tension and thereby leading to changes in other properties (for example dispersion,  
15 emulsification and wetting). It is preferred that all compositions (both solid and liquid formulations) comprise, by weight, 0.0001 to 95%, more preferably 1 to 85%, for example 5 to 60%, of a compound of formula (1). The composition is generally used for the control of fungi such that a compound of formula (1) is applied at a rate of from 0.1g to 10kg per hectare, preferably from 1g to 6kg per hectare, more preferably from 1g to 1kg  
20 per hectare.

When used in a seed dressing, a compound of formula (1) is used at a rate of 0.0001g to 10g (for example 0.001g or 0.05g), preferably 0.005g to 10g, more preferably 0.005g to 4g, per kilogram of seed.

In another aspect the present invention provides a fungicidal composition  
25 comprising a fungicidally effective amount of a compound of formula (1) and a suitable carrier or diluent therefor.

In a still further aspect the invention provides a method of combating and controlling fungi at a locus, which comprises treating the fungi, or the locus of the fungi with a fungicidally effective amount of a composition comprising a compound of formula  
30 (1).

The compositions can be chosen from a number of formulation types, including dustable powders (DP), soluble powders (SP), water soluble granules (SG), water dispersible granules (WG), wettable powders (WP), granules (GR) (slow or fast release), soluble concentrates (SL), oil miscible liquids (OL), ultra low volume liquids (UL),  
5 emulsifiable concentrates (EC), dispersible concentrates (DC), emulsions (both oil in water (EW) and water in oil (EO)), micro-emulsions (ME), suspension concentrates (SC), aerosols, fogging/smoke formulations, capsule suspensions (CS) and seed treatment formulations. The formulation type chosen in any instance will depend upon the particular purpose envisaged and the physical, chemical and biological properties of the  
10 compound of formula (1).

Dustable powders (DP) may be prepared by mixing a compound of formula (1) with one or more solid diluents (for example natural clays, kaolin, pyrophyllite, bentonite, alumina, montmorillonite, kieselguhr, chalk, diatomaceous earths, calcium phosphates, calcium and magnesium carbonates, sulphur, lime, flours, talc and other  
15 organic and inorganic solid carriers) and mechanically grinding the mixture to a fine powder.

Soluble powders (SP) may be prepared by mixing a compound of formula (1) with one or more water-soluble inorganic salts (such as sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate or magnesium sulphate) or one or more water-soluble organic solids (such as a  
20 polysaccharide) and, optionally, one or more wetting agents, one or more dispersing agents or a mixture of said agents to improve water dispersibility/solubility. The mixture is then ground to a fine powder. Similar compositions may also be granulated to form water soluble granules (SG).

Wettable powders (WP) may be prepared by mixing a compound of formula (1)  
25 with one or more solid diluents or carriers, one or more wetting agents and, preferably, one or more dispersing agents and, optionally, one or more suspending agents to facilitate the dispersion in liquids. The mixture is then ground to a fine powder. Similar compositions may also be granulated to form water dispersible granules (WG).

Granules (GR) may be formed either by granulating a mixture of a compound of  
30 formula (1) and one or more powdered solid diluents or carriers, or from pre-formed blank granules by absorbing a compound of formula (1) (or a solution thereof, in a

suitable agent) in a porous granular material (such as pumice, attapulgite clays, fuller's earth, kieselguhr, diatomaceous earths or ground corn cobs) or by adsorbing a compound of formula (1) (or a solution thereof, in a suitable agent) on to a hard core material (such as sands, silicates, mineral carbonates, sulphates or phosphates) and drying if necessary.

5 Agents which are commonly used to aid absorption or adsorption include solvents (such as aliphatic and aromatic petroleum solvents, alcohols, ethers, ketones and esters) and sticking agents (such as polyvinyl acetates, polyvinyl alcohols, dextrans, sugars and vegetable oils). One or more other additives may also be included in granules (for example an emulsifying agent, wetting agent or dispersing agent).

10 Dispersible Concentrates (DC) may be prepared by dissolving a compound of formula (1) in water or an organic solvent, such as a ketone, alcohol or glycol ether. These solutions may contain a surface active agent (for example to improve water dilution or prevent crystallisation in a spray tank).

Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or oil-in-water emulsions (EW) may be prepared  
15 by dissolving a compound of formula (1) in an organic solvent (optionally containing one or more wetting agents, one or more emulsifying agents or a mixture of said agents). Suitable organic solvents for use in ECs include aromatic hydrocarbons (such as alkylbenzenes or alkyl naphthalenes, exemplified by SOLVESSO 100, SOLVESSO 150 and SOLVESSO 200; SOLVESSO is a Registered Trade Mark), ketones (such as  
20 cyclohexanone or methylcyclohexanone), alcohols (such as benzyl alcohol, furfuryl alcohol or butanol), *N*-alkylpyrrolidones (such as *N*-methylpyrrolidone or *N*-octylpyrrolidone), dimethyl amides of fatty acids (such as C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> fatty acid dimethylamide) and chlorinated hydrocarbons. An EC product may spontaneously emulsify on addition to water, to produce an emulsion with sufficient stability to allow  
25 spray application through appropriate equipment. Preparation of an EW involves obtaining a compound of formula (1) either as a liquid (if it is not a liquid at room temperature, it may be melted at a reasonable temperature, typically below 70°C) or in solution (by dissolving it in an appropriate solvent) and then emulsifying the resultant liquid or solution into water containing one or more SFAs, under high shear, to produce  
30 an emulsion. Suitable solvents for use in EWs include vegetable oils, chlorinated hydrocarbons (such as chlorobenzenes), aromatic solvents (such as alkylbenzenes or

alkylnaphthalenes) and other appropriate organic solvents which have a low solubility in water.

Microemulsions (ME) may be prepared by mixing water with a blend of one or more solvents with one or more SFAs, to produce spontaneously a thermodynamically stable isotropic liquid formulation. A compound of formula (1) is present initially in either the water or the solvent/SFA blend. Suitable solvents for use in MEs include those hereinbefore described for use in ECs or in EWs. An ME may be either an oil-in-water or a water-in-oil system (which system is present may be determined by conductivity measurements) and may be suitable for mixing water-soluble and oil-soluble pesticides in the same formulation. An ME is suitable for dilution into water, either remaining as a microemulsion or forming a conventional oil-in-water emulsion.

Suspension concentrates (SC) may comprise aqueous or non-aqueous suspensions of finely divided insoluble solid particles of a compound of formula (1). SCs may be prepared by ball or bead milling the solid compound of formula (1) in a suitable medium, optionally with one or more dispersing agents, to produce a fine particle suspension of the compound. One or more wetting agents may be included in the composition and a suspending agent may be included to reduce the rate at which the particles settle. Alternatively, a compound of formula (1) may be dry milled and added to water, containing agents hereinbefore described, to produce the desired end product.

Aerosol formulations comprise a compound of formula (1) and a suitable propellant (for example *n*-butane). A compound of formula (1) may also be dissolved or dispersed in a suitable medium (for example water or a water miscible liquid, such as *n*-propanol) to provide compositions for use in non-pressurised, hand-actuated spray pumps.

A compound of formula (1) may be mixed in the dry state with a pyrotechnic mixture to form a composition suitable for generating, in an enclosed space, a smoke containing the compound.

Capsule suspensions (CS) may be prepared in a manner similar to the preparation of EW formulations but with an additional polymerisation stage such that an aqueous dispersion of oil droplets is obtained, in which each oil droplet is encapsulated by a polymeric shell and contains a compound of formula (1) and, optionally, a carrier or

diluent therefor. The polymeric shell may be produced by either an interfacial polycondensation reaction or by a coacervation procedure. The compositions may provide for controlled release of the compound of formula (1) and they may be used for seed treatment. A compound of formula (1) may also be formulated in a biodegradable polymeric matrix to provide a slow, controlled release of the compound.

A composition may include one or more additives to improve the biological performance of the composition (for example by improving wetting, retention or distribution on surfaces; resistance to rain on treated surfaces; or uptake or mobility of a compound of formula (1)). Such additives include surface active agents, spray additives based on oils, for example certain mineral oils or natural plant oils (such as soy bean and rape seed oil), and blends of these with other bio-enhancing adjuvants (ingredients which may aid or modify the action of a compound of formula (1)).

A compound of formula (1) may also be formulated for use as a seed treatment, for example as a powder composition, including a powder for dry seed treatment (DS), a water soluble powder (SS) or a water dispersible powder for slurry treatment (WS), or as a liquid composition, including a flowable concentrate (FS), a solution (LS) or a capsule suspension (CS). The preparations of DS, SS, WS, FS and LS compositions are very similar to those of, respectively, DP, SP, WP, SC and DC compositions described above. Compositions for treating seed may include an agent for assisting the adhesion of the composition to the seed (for example a mineral oil or a film-forming barrier).

Wetting agents, dispersing agents and emulsifying agents may be SFAs of the cationic, anionic, amphoteric or non-ionic type.

Suitable SFAs of the cationic type include quaternary ammonium compounds (for example cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide), imidazolines and amine salts.

Suitable anionic SFAs include alkali metals salts of fatty acids, salts of aliphatic monoesters of sulphuric acid (for example sodium lauryl sulphate), salts of sulphonated aromatic compounds (for example sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate, calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate, butylnaphthalene sulphonate and mixtures of sodium di-*isopropyl*- and tri-*isopropyl*-naphthalene sulphonates), ether sulphates, alcohol ether sulphates (for example sodium laureth-3-sulphate), ether carboxylates (for example sodium laureth-3-carboxylate), phosphate esters (products from the reaction between one or more fatty



alcohols and phosphoric acid (predominately mono-esters) or phosphorus pentoxide (predominately di-esters), for example the reaction between lauryl alcohol and tetraphosphoric acid; additionally these products may be ethoxylated), sulphosuccinamates, paraffin or olefine sulphonates, taurates and lignosulphonates.

5        Suitable SFAs of the amphoteric type include betaines, propionates and glycines.

      Suitable SFAs of the non-ionic type include condensation products of alkylene oxides, such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or mixtures thereof, with fatty alcohols (such as oleyl alcohol or cetyl alcohol) or with alkylphenols (such as  
10    octylphenol, nonylphenol or octylcresol); partial esters derived from long chain fatty acids or hexitol anhydrides; condensation products of said partial esters with ethylene oxide; block polymers (comprising ethylene oxide and propylene oxide); alkanolamides; simple esters (for example fatty acid polyethylene glycol esters); amine oxides (for example lauryl dimethyl amine oxide); and lecithins.

15        Suitable suspending agents include hydrophilic colloids (such as polysaccharides, polyvinylpyrrolidone or sodium carboxymethylcellulose) and swelling clays (such as bentonite or attapulgite).

      A compound of formula (1) may be applied by any of the known means of applying fungicidal compounds. For example, it may be applied, formulated or  
20    unformulated, to any part of the plant, including the foliage, stems, branches or roots, to the seed before it is planted or to other media in which plants are growing or are to be planted (such as soil surrounding the roots, the soil generally, paddy water or hydroponic culture systems), directly or it may be sprayed on, dusted on, applied by dipping, applied as a cream or paste formulation, applied as a vapour or applied through distribution or  
25    incorporation of a composition (such as a granular composition or a composition packed in a water-soluble bag) in soil or an aqueous environment.

      A compound of formula (1) may also be injected into plants or sprayed onto vegetation using electrodynamic spraying techniques or other low volume methods, or applied by land or aerial irrigation systems.

30        Compositions for use as aqueous preparations (aqueous solutions or dispersions) are generally supplied in the form of a concentrate containing a high proportion of the

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active ingredient, the concentrate being added to water before use. These concentrates, which may include DCs, SCs, ECs, EWs, MEs SGs, SPs, WPs, WGs and CSs, are often required to withstand storage for prolonged periods and, after such storage, to be capable of addition to water to form aqueous preparations which remain homogeneous for a  
5 sufficient time to enable them to be applied by conventional spray equipment. Such aqueous preparations may contain varying amounts of a compound of formula (1) (for example 0.0001 to 10%, by weight) depending upon the purpose for which they are to be used.

A compound of formula (1) may be used in mixtures with fertilisers (for example  
10 nitrogen-, potassium- or phosphorus-containing fertilisers). Suitable formulation types include granules of fertiliser. The mixtures suitably contain up to 25% by weight of the compound of formula (1).

The invention therefore also provides a fertiliser composition comprising a fertiliser and a compound of formula (1).

15 The compositions of this invention may contain other compounds having biological activity, for example micronutrients or compounds having similar or complementary fungicidal activity or which possess plant growth regulating, herbicidal, insecticidal, nematicidal or acaricidal activity.

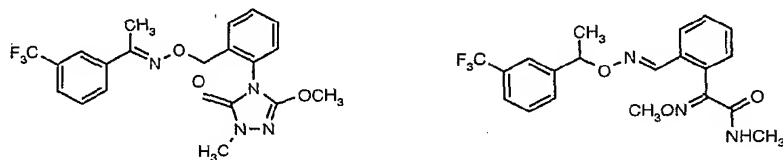
By including another fungicide, the resulting composition may have a broader  
20 spectrum of activity or a greater level of intrinsic activity than the compound of formula (1) alone. Further the other fungicide may have a synergistic effect on the fungicidal activity of the compound of formula (1).

The compound of formula (1) may be the sole active ingredient of the composition or it may be admixed with one or more additional active ingredients such as  
25 a pesticide, fungicide, synergist, herbicide or plant growth regulator where appropriate. An additional active ingredient may: provide a composition having a broader spectrum of activity or increased persistence at a locus; synergise the activity or complement the activity (for example by increasing the speed of effect or overcoming repellency) of the compound of formula (1); or help to overcome or prevent the development of resistance  
30 to individual components. The particular additional active ingredient will depend upon the intended utility of the composition.

Examples of fungicidal compounds which may be included in the composition of the invention are AC 382042 (*N*-(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propionamide), acibenzolar-*S*-methyl, alanycarb, aldimorph, anilazine, azaconazole, azafenidin, azoxystrobin, benalaxyl, benomyl, benthiavalicarb, biloxazol, bitertanol, 5 blasticidin S, boscalid (new name for nicobifen), bromuconazole, bupirimate, captafol, captan, carbendazim, carbendazim chlorhydrate, carboxin, carpropamid, carvone, CGA 41396, CGA 41397, chinomethionate, chlorbenzthiazone, chlorothalonil, chlorozoline, clozylacon, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper oxyquinolate, copper sulphate, copper tallate, and Bordeaux mixture, cyamidazosulfamid, 10 cyazofamid (IKF-916), cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprodinil, debacarb, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, diclocymet, diclomezine, dicloran, diethofencarb, difenoconazole, difenzoquat, diflumerim, *O,O*-di-*iso*-propyl-*S*-benzyl thiophosphate, dimefluazole, dimetconazole, dimethirimol, dimethomorph, dimoxystrobin, diniconazole, dinocap, dithianon, dodecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, 15 dodemorph, dodine, doguadine, edifenphos, epoxiconazole, ethaboxam, ethirimol, ethyl (*Z*)-*N*-benzyl-*N*[(methyl(methyl-thioethylideneaminooxycarbonyl)amino)thio]- $\beta$ -alaninate, etridiazole, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fenfuram, fenhexamid, fenoxanil (AC 382042), fenpiclonil, fenpropidin, fenpropimorph, fentin acetate, fentin hydroxide, ferbam, ferimzone, fluazinam, fludioxonil, flumetover, 20 flumorph, fluoroimide, fluoxastrobin, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flusulfamide, flutolanil, flutriafol, folpet, fosetyl-aluminium, fuberidazole, furalaxyl, furametpyr, guazatine, hexaconazole, hydroxyisoxazole, hymexazole, imazalil, imibenconazole, iminoctadine, iminoctadine triacetate, ipconazole, iprobenfos, iprodione, iprovalicarb, isopropanyl butyl carbamate, isoprothiolane, kasugamycin, kresoxim-methyl, LY186054, 25 LY211795, LY 248908, mancozeb, maneb, mefenoxam, mepanipyrim, mepronil, metalaxyl, metalaxyl M, metconazole, metiram, metiram-zinc, metominostrobin, metrafenone, MON65500 (*N*-allyl-4,5-dimethyl-2-trimethylsilylthiophene-3-carboxamide), myclobutanil, NTN0301, neoasozin, nickel dimethyldithiocarbamate, nitrothale-isopropyl, nuarimol, ofurace, organomercury compounds, orysastrobin, 30 oxadixyl, oxasulfuron, oxolinic acid, oxpoconazole, oxycarboxin, pefurazoate, penconazole, pencycuron, phenazin oxide, phosphorus acids, phthalide, picoxystrobin,

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polyoxin D, polyram, probenazole, prochloraz, procymidone, propamocarb, propamocarb hydrochloride, propiconazole, propineb, propionic acid, proquinazid, prothioconazole, pyraclostrobin, pyrazophos, pyrifenox, pyrimethanil, pyroquilon, pyroxyfur, pyrrolnitrin, quaternary ammonium compounds, quinomethionate, quinoxifen, quintozone, silthiofam  
 5 (MON 65500), S-imazalil, simeconazole, sipconazole, sodium pentachlorophenate, spiroxamine, streptomycin, sulphur, tebuconazole, tecloftalam, tecnazene, tetraconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole, thiophanate-methyl, thiram, tiadinil, timibenconazole, tolclofos-methyl, tolylfluanid, triadimefon, triadimenol, triazbutil, triazoxide, tricyclazole, tridemorph, trifloxystrobin, triflumizole, triforine,  
 10 triticonazole, validamycin A, vapam, vinclozolin, XRD-563, zineb, ziram, zoxamide and compounds of the formulae:



The compounds of formula (1) may be mixed with soil, peat or other rooting media for the protection of plants against seed-borne, soil-borne or foliar fungal diseases.

15 Some mixtures may comprise active ingredients which have significantly different physical, chemical or biological properties such that they do not easily lend themselves to the same conventional formulation type. In these circumstances other formulation types may be prepared. For example, where one active ingredient is a water insoluble solid and the other a water insoluble liquid, it may nevertheless be possible to disperse each active  
 20 ingredient in the same continuous aqueous phase by dispersing the solid active ingredient as a suspension (using a preparation analogous to that of an SC) but dispersing the liquid active ingredient as an emulsion (using a preparation analogous to that of an EW). The resultant composition is a suspoemulsion (SE) formulation.

The invention is illustrated by the following Examples in which the following  
 25 abbreviations are used:

ml = millilitres  
 g = grammes  
 ppm = parts per million

DMSO = dimethylsulphoxide  
 NMR = nuclear magnetic resonance  
 HPLC = high performance liquid

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M <sup>+</sup> = mass ion	chromatography
M = molar	m.p. = melting point (uncorrected)
s = singlet	q = quartet
d = doublet	m = multiplet
t = triplet	bs = broad singlet

## EXAMPLE 1

This Example illustrates the preparation of 2-(6-benzothiazolyloxy)-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide (Compound No. 2 of Table 1)

Stage 1: Preparation of 2-bromo-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide

5 Step 1: Preparation of 4-amino-4-methylpent-2-yne hydrochloride

3-Amino-3-methylbutyne (commercially available as 90% aqueous solution; 16.6g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (150ml), dried over sodium sulphate and filtered to give a solution containing 14.9g of amine. To the stirred solution of amine under an atmosphere of nitrogen at ambient temperature was added dry triethylamine  
10 (48.4ml). 1,2-*Bis*-(chlorodimethylsilyl)ethane (38.98g) in dichloromethane (100ml) was then added dropwise, maintaining the reaction temperature at 15°C by cooling. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours, the colourless solid, which had formed during the reaction, was filtered from solution and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to give a paste. The paste was extracted into hexane and refiltered. The filtrate  
15 was evaporated under reduced pressure and the oil obtained was distilled to give 1-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-aza-2,5-disilacyclopentane, 21.5g, b.p. 41°C at 0.06 mm Hg pressure.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.16(12H, s); 0.60(4H, s); 1.48(6H, s); 2.24(1H, s).

Step 2

20 The product from Step 1 (13.0g) in dry tetrahydrofuran (140ml) was cooled to -70°C under an atmosphere of nitrogen with stirring and a solution of *n*-butyl lithium (23.1ml of 2.5M solution in hexanes) was added at -65 to -70°C during 5 minutes. The mixture was allowed to warm to -5°C and methyl iodide (3.93ml) was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 10°C when an exothermic  
25 reaction occurred. The mixture was maintained at 20°C by cooling for 2 hours then

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evaporated under reduced pressure to a small volume. The residue was dissolved in hexane, filtered to remove the insoluble material and evaporated under reduced pressure to give 1-(1,1-dimethyl-2-butyryl)-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-aza-2,5-disilacyclopentane as a yellow oil, 13.0g.

5  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 0.10(12H, s); 0.56(4H, s); 1.40(6H, s); 1.72(3H, s).

### Step 3

The product from Step 2 (13.0g) was added slowly to aqueous hydrochloric acid (35ml, 4M) at 0°C with stirring. The emulsion formed was stirred for 0.5 hours then taken to pH14 with aqueous sodium hydroxide (4M) while maintaining the reaction mixture at 0°C by cooling in ice. The aqueous mixture was extracted into  
10 dichloromethane (three times) and the extracts combined, dried over sodium sulphate and filtered. The filtrate was made acidic by adding an excess of a saturated solution of hydrogen chloride in 1,4-dioxan. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure until a colourless precipitate was formed. Hexane was added to the suspension and the  
15 solid was filtered from solution. The solid was washed with dry diethyl ether and placed under vacuum to remove any residual solvents to give the required product as a colourless solid, 5.0g.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $d_6$ -DMSO)  $\delta$ : 1.74(6H, s); 1.82(3H, s); 8.74(3H, bs).

### Step 4: The preparation of 2-bromo-N-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide

20 The product from Step 3 (5.0g) was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (200ml), cooled to 3°C with stirring then 2-bromobutyryl bromide (6.25g) was added followed by dropwise addition of dry triethylamine (10.93ml), maintaining the reaction at 5°C. The suspension, which had formed during the reaction, was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour then water was added. The organic phase was separated, washed with water, dried over  
25 magnesium sulphate then evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was fractionated by chromatography (silica; hexane / diethyl ether, 3:1 by volume) to give the required product, 5.2g, as a colourless solid, mp 79-81°C.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 1.04(3H, t); 1.64(6H, s); 1.84(3H, s); 2.04-2.18(2H, m); 4.20-4.24(1H, m); 6.46(1H, bs).

30 Stage 2: The preparation of 6-hydroxybenzothiazole

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Step 1: Preparation of 6-methoxybenzothiazole

2-Amino-6-methoxybenzothiazole (9.0g, commercially available) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (10ml) was added dropwise over 35 minutes to a stirred solution of *tert*-butyl nitrite (9.9ml) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (40ml) at 65°C. The temperature of the mixture was kept higher than 73°C during the addition. On complete addition of the solution of the benzothiazole, the dark red solution was stirred for an additional 15 minutes, cooled to ambient temperature then poured into dilute hydrochloric acid (200ml) and diluted with brine. The dark red suspension was extracted with diethyl ether and the solid filtered then washed with further water and diethyl ether. The diethyl ether extracts were combined and the aqueous fraction re-extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic fractions were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulphate then evaporated under reduced pressure to give a brown solid. The solid was fractionated by chromatography (silica; hexane / ethyl acetate, 4:1 by volume) to give 6-methoxybenzothiazole, 2.1g, as a colourless solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 3.89(3H, s); 7.12(1H, dd); 7.40(1H, d); 8.01(1H, d); 8.82(1H, s).

Step 2: Preparation of 6-hydroxybenzothiazole

6-Methoxybenzothiazole (1.2g) in hydrobromic acid (10ml, 48%) was heated at 120°C with stirring for 6 hours then stored at ambient temperature for 2 days. The hot, pale yellow solution produced a suspension on cooling. The suspension was dissolved by the addition of water then the solution was adjusted to pH 6 by addition of sodium hydrogen carbonate and the solid which precipitated was filtered from solution, washed with water and sucked to dryness. The solid was dissolved in ethyl acetate, dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated under reduced pressure to give 6-hydroxybenzothiazole, 1.05g, as a colourless solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.07(1H, dd); 7.91(1H, d); 8.76(1H, d); 9.18(1H, s).

In a similar procedure, 6-methoxy-2-methylbenzothiazole (commercially available) was converted to 6-hydroxy-2-methylbenzothiazole, colourless solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 2.80(3H, s); 6.99(1H, d); 7.28(1H, d); 7.32(1H, bs); 7.77(1H, d).

Stage 3:

6-Hydroxybenzothiazole (0.151g) and 2-bromo-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide (0.246g) were stirred in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2ml) containing anhydrous

potassium carbonate (0.207g) and heated to 90°C for 6 hours. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, stored for 18 hours then taken to pH 7 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The suspension was diluted with water, extracted with diethyl ether and the extract was washed with water, aqueous sodium hydroxide then water and dried over magnesium sulphate. The dried extract was absorbed onto silica gel and this added to a column of silica gel and then fractionated by chromatography (silica; hexane / ethyl acetate, 1:1 by volume) to give the required product, 0.306g, as a colourless gum.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.07(3H, t); 1.59(3H, s); 1.60(3H, s); 1.79(3H, s); 1.95-2.04(2H, m); 4.47(1H, t); 6.44(1H, s); 7.17(1H, dd); 7.43(1H, m); 8.04(1H, d); 8.88(1H, s).

In a similar procedure, 6-hydroxy-2-methylbenzothiazole was reacted with 2-bromo-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide to give 2-(2-methylbenzothiazolyl-6-oxy)-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide (Compound No. 2 of Table 58), colourless solid, m.p. 84-87°C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.05(3H, t); 1.59(3H, s); 1.60(3H, s); 1.79(3H, s); 1.95-2.04(2H, m); 2.80(3H, s); 4.44(1H, t); 6.47(1H, s); 7.08(1H, dd); 7.32(1H, m); 7.84(1H, d); 8.88(1H, s).

In a similar procedure, 5-hydroxy-2-methylbenzothiazole was reacted with 2-bromo-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide to give 2-(2-methylbenzothiazolyl-5-oxy)-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide (Compound No. 2 of Table 62), gum.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.05(3H, t); 1.59(3H, s); 1.60(3H, s); 1.82(3H, s); 2.00(2H, m); 2.83(3H, s); 4.50(1H, t); 6.50(1H, bs); 7.02(1H, dd); 7.49(1H, d); 7.70(1H, d).

## EXAMPLE 2

This Example illustrates the preparation of 2-(6-benzothiazolyloxy)-3-methoxy-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl)propionamide (Compound No. 2 of Table 11)

Stage 1: The preparation of 2-bromo-3-methoxy-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl)-propionamide



Step 1: Preparation of methyl 2-bromo-3-methoxypropionate

Methyl 2,3-dibromopropionate (21.9g) and trimethylamine *N*-oxide (0.1g) in methanol (8ml) were cooled to  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  with stirring under an atmosphere of nitrogen. A methanolic solution of sodium methoxide, freshly prepared from sodium (2.25g) and methanol (24ml), was added dropwise over 15 minutes to the mixture, which was maintained below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  by cooling. On completion of addition, the mixture was stirred for a further 30 minutes and acetic acid (1ml) was added followed by diethyl ether (100ml). The mixture was filtered to remove insoluble salts and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to give an oil, which was re-dissolved in a small volume of diethyl ether and re-filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the required product (17.4g) as a pale yellow oil.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 3.41(3H, s); 3.74(1H, dd); 3.82(3H, s); 3.92(1H, dd); 4.34(1H, dd).

Step 2: Preparation of 2-bromo-3-methoxypropionic acid.

Methyl 2-bromo-3-methoxypropionate (1.00g) in tetrahydrofuran (8ml) was stirred at  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  and lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.21g) in water (1.5ml) was added dropwise. On complete addition, the mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours. The colourless solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to a small volume and the aqueous solution was taken to pH 3 with dilute sulphuric acid. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (50ml) and the organic phase separated, washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulphate then evaporated under reduced pressure to give the required product (0.6g) as a colourless liquid.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 3.45(3H, s); 3.78(1H, m); 3.92(1H, m); 4.38(1H, m); 6.65(1H, bs).

Step 3: Preparation of 2-bromo-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) 3-methoxypropionamide.

2-Bromo-3-methoxypropionic acid (0.366g) was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (4ml) containing dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (0.05ml) with stirring and oxalyl chloride (0.254g) was added. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours then evaporated under reduced pressure to give 2-bromo-3-methoxypropionic acid chloride ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $\nu$   $1780\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). The acid chloride was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (6ml) and 4-amino-4-methylpent-2-yne hydrochloride (0.267g) was added. The mixture was cooled to  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and triethylamine (0.404g) was added dropwise, while keeping the reaction temperature between  $0$ - $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The suspension that had formed was stirred at

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ambient temperature for 1 hour, diluted with further dichloromethane and washed with hydrochloric acid (2M). The organic phase was separated, dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a gum. The gum was fractionated by chromatography (silica: hexane / ethyl acetate, 3:2 by volume) to give the required product (0.300g) as a colourless solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.63(6H, s); 1.82(3H, s); 3.44(3H, s); 3.88(2H, m); 4.32(1H, m); 6.62(1H, s).

### Stage 2

6-Hydroxybenzothiazole (0.151g) and 2-bromo-3-methoxy-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) propionamide (0.262g) were stirred in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2ml) containing anhydrous potassium carbonate (0.207g) and heated to 90°C for 5 hours. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, stored for 18 hours then taken to pH 7 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The suspension was diluted with water, extracted with diethyl ether and the extract was washed with water, aqueous sodium hydroxide then water and dried over magnesium sulphate. The dried extract was absorbed onto silica gel and this added to a column of silica gel and then fractionated by chromatography (silica; hexane / ethyl acetate, 1:1 by volume) to give the required product, 0.24g, as a colourless gum.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 1.60(3H, s); 1.61(3H, s); 1.79(3H, s); 3.43(3H, s); 3.84-3.93(2H, m); 4.67(1H, t); 6.51(1H, s); 7.21(1H, dd); 7.50(1H, m); 8.05(1H, d); 8.88(1H, s).

## EXAMPLE 3

This Example illustrates the preparation of 2-(6-benzoxazolyloxy)-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide (Compound No. 2 of Table 39)

Stage 1: Preparation of 6-hydroxybenzoxazole (based on a procedure described in US Patent No 6,130,217; preparation 38)

4-Amino-1,3-dihydroxybenzene hydrochloride (5.1g, commercially available) and triethyl orthoformate (7.0g) containing concentrated sulphuric acid (0.2g) were stirred and heated to boiling point allowing the ethanol that was produced as the reaction proceeded to distil from the reaction mixture. When no further distillate was generated, the dark tar that was produced on cooling the mixture was cooled to give a solid that was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The mixture was filtered to remove

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insoluble material and the two phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic fractions were combined, washed with brine then dried over magnesium sulphate. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to leave a red oil that was fractionated by chromatography (silica; hexane / ethyl acetate) to give 6-hydroxybenzoxazole (0.3g).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 6.92(1H, dd); 7.07(1H, d); 7.57(1H, d); 7.95(1H, s); 9.01(1H, s).

#### Stage 2

6-Hydroxybenzoxazole (0.29g) and 2-bromo-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide (0.517g) were stirred in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5ml) containing anhydrous potassium carbonate (0.414g) and heated to 80°C for 6 hours. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, stored for 18 hours then diluted with aqueous sodium hydroxide (2M). The emulsion produced was extracted with diethyl ether and the organic extract was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulphate then evaporated under reduced pressure to give a pale brown gum. The gum was absorbed onto silica gel, added to a column of silica gel and fractionated by chromatography (silica; hexane / ethyl acetate) to give a pink gum that solidified on triturating with a small volume of hexane/ diethyl ether to give the required product as a solid, 0.416g, m.p. 95-97 °C.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 1.04(3H, t); 1.59(3H, s); 1.60(3H, s); 1.79(3H, s); 1.96-2.05(2H, m); 4.47(1H, t); 6.46(1H, s); 7.02(1H, dd); 7.13(1H, m); 7.69(1H, d); 8.02(1H, s).

In a similar procedure, 6-hydroxy-2-methylbenzoxazole (preparation described in *Synthesis* (1982), 1, 68-69.) was reacted with 2-bromo-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide to give 2-(2-methylbenzoxazolyl-6-oxy)-*N*-(4-methylpent-2-yn-4-yl) butyramide, (Compound No 2 of Table 61) colourless gum.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 1.04(3H, t); 1.59(3H, s); 1.60(3H, s); 1.79(3H, s); 1.93-2.04(2H, m); 2.61(3H, s); 4.42(1H, t); 6.48(1H, s); 6.93(1H, dd); 7.03(1H, m); 7.53(1H, d).

#### EXAMPLE 4

This Example illustrates the fungicidal properties of compounds of formula (1).

The compounds were tested in a leaf disk assay, with methods described below. The test compounds were dissolved in DMSO and diluted into water to 200 ppm, 60 ppm and 20 ppm.

5 *Erysiphe graminis f.sp. hordei* (barley powdery mildew): Barley leaf segments were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed four days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

10 *Erysiphe graminis f.sp. tritici* (wheat powdery mildew): Wheat leaf segments were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed four days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

15 *Puccinia recondita f.sp. tritici* (wheat brown rust): Wheat leaf segments were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed nine days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

20 *Septoria nodorum* (wheat glume blotch): Wheat leaf segments were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed four days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

25 *Pyrenophora teres* (barley net blotch): Barley leaf segments were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed four days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

30 *Pyricularia oryzae* (rice blast): Rice leaf segments were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the

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fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed four days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

*Botrytis cinerea* (grey mould): Bean leaf disks were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry completely, for  
5 between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed four days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

*Phytophthora infestans* (late blight of potato on tomato): Tomato leaf disks were placed on water agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed with a solution of the test compound. After  
10 allowing to dry completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed four days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

*Plasmopara viticola* (downy mildew of grapevine): Grapevine leaf disks were placed on agar in a 24-well plate and sprayed a solution of the test compound. After allowing to dry  
15 completely, for between 12 and 24 hours, the leaf disks were inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus. After appropriate incubation the activity of a compound was assessed seven days after inoculation as preventive fungicidal activity.

*Pythium ultimum* (Damping off): Mycelial fragments of the fungus, prepared from a fresh liquid culture, were mixed into potato dextrose broth. A solution of the test compound in  
20 dimethyl sulphoxide was diluted with water to 20 ppm then placed into a 96-well microtiter plate and the nutrient broth containing the fungal spores was added. The test plate was incubated at 24°C and the inhibition of growth was determined photometrically after 48 hours.

The following Compounds (number of compound first, followed by table number in  
25 brackets) gave at least 60% control of the following fungal infection at 200ppm:

*Erysiphe graminis f.sp. hordei*: 2(39), 2(58).

*Erysiphe graminis f.sp. tritici*: 2(58), 2(61), 2(62).

*Phytophthora infestans*: 2(1), 2(11).

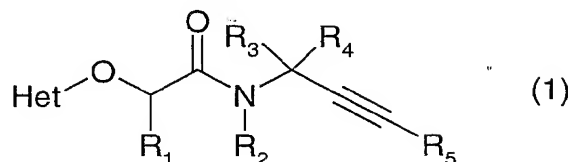
*Plasmopara viticola*: 2(1), 2(11), 2(61).

30 The following Compounds (number of compound first, followed by table number in brackets) gave at least 60% control of the following fungal infection at 20ppm:

*Pythium ultimum*: 2(1), 2(39).

## CLAIMS

1. A compound of the general formula (1):



in which W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, cyano or nitro,

X is N, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

Y is CR, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S,

Z is CR, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S,

R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, and the bonds joining X, Y, Z and the fused benzene ring are double or single bonds appropriate to the valencies of X, Y and Z, provided that only one of Y and Z may be O or S, that only one of Y and Z may be CR and that only one of X, Y and Z may be NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl in which the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups are optionally substituted on their terminal carbon atom with one, two or three halogen atoms, with a cyano group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl group or with a hydroxy group, or

R<sub>1</sub> is alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkylsulphinylalkyl or alkylsulphonylalkyl in which the total number of carbon atoms is 2 or 3, or

R<sub>1</sub> is a straight-chain C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group;

R<sub>2</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxymethyl or benzyloxymethyl in which the phenyl ring of the benzyl moiety is optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy;

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-3</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-3</sub> alkynyl provided that both are not H and that when both are other than H their combined total of carbon atoms does not exceed 4, or

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R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> join with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a 3 or 4 membered carbocyclic ring optionally containing one O, S or N atom and optionally substituted with halo or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; and

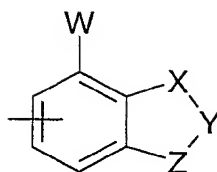
R<sub>5</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl in which the alkyl or cycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, aminocarbonyloxy or mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylaminocarbonyloxy, -S(O)<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl where n is 0, 1 or 2, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, tri(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkylsilyloxy, optionally substituted phenoxy, optionally substituted thienyloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy or optionally substituted thienylmethoxy, or R<sub>5</sub> is optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted thienyl or optionally substituted benzyl,

in which the optionally substituted phenyl and thienyl rings or moieties of the R<sub>5</sub> values are optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, mercapto, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyloxy, halo (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, -S(O)<sub>m</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl wherein m is 0, 1 or 2 and the alkyl is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenoxy, benzyloxy, benzoyloxy, cyano, isocyano, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, nitro, -NR''R''', -NHCOR', -NHCONR''R''', -CONR''R''', -SO<sub>2</sub>NR''R''', -NR''SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -OSO<sub>2</sub>R', -COR'', -CR''=NR''' or -N=CR''R''', in which R' is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, and R'' and R''' are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is a 5- or 6- linked group of the formula:



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in which W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy,

X is N, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

Y is CH, N, NH, O or S,

5 Z is CH, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S, and

the bonds joining X, Y, Z and the fused benzene ring are double or single bonds appropriate to the valencies of X, Y and Z, provided that only one of Y and Z may be O or S, that only one of Y and Z may be CH and that only one of X, Y and Z may be NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

10 R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl in which the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups are optionally substituted on their terminal carbon atom with one, two or three halogen atoms with a cyano group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl group or with a hydroxy group, or

15 R<sup>1</sup> is alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkylsulphanylalkyl or alkylsulphonylalkyl in which the total number of carbon atoms is 2 or 3, or

R<sup>1</sup> is a straight-chain C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group;

R<sup>2</sup> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxymethyl or benzyloxymethyl in which the phenyl ring of the benzyl moiety is optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy;

20 R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are independently H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-3</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-3</sub> alkynyl provided that both are not H and that when both are other than H their combined total of carbon atoms does not exceed 4, or

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> join with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a 3 or 4 membered carbocyclic ring optionally containing one O, S or N atom and optionally substituted with halo or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

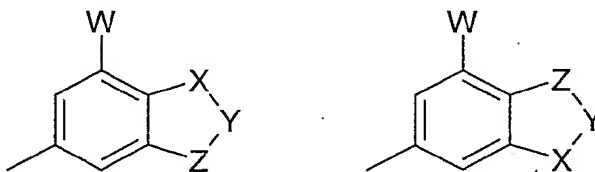
25 R<sub>5</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl in which the alkyl or cycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, aminocarbonyloxy or mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylaminocarbonyloxy, tri(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-

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alkylsilyloxy, optionally substituted phenoxy, optionally substituted thienyloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy or optionally substituted thienylmethoxy, or  $R_5$  is optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted thienyl or optionally substituted benzyl,

- 5 in which the optionally substituted phenyl and thienyl rings or moieties of the  $R_5$  values are optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, mercapto,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $C_{2-4}$  alkenyl,  $C_{2-4}$  alkynyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C_{2-4}$  alkenyloxy,  $C_{2-4}$  alkynyloxy, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylthio, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkylthio, hydroxy( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl, phenoxy, benzyloxy, benzoyloxy, cyano, isocyano, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, nitro,  $-NR'R''$ ,  $-NHCOR'$ ,  $-NHCONR'R''$ ,  $-CONR'''$ ,  $-SO_2R'$ ,  $-OSO_2R'$ ,  $-COR'$ ,  $-CR'=NR''$  or  $-N=CR'R''$ , in which  $R'$  and  $R''$  are independently hydrogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylthio,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl or  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy.

3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is a group, linked in the position shown, of the formula:



20 in which W has the meaning given in claim 1 and

- (1) X is N, Y is CR, Z is O, S, NH or N- $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, and R is H, halo,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylthio,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylsulphinyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylsulphonyl, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )-alkyl or halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkoxy, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkylthio, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkylsulphinyl, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )-alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-( $C_{1-4}$ ) alkylamino, the X-Y bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds; or

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(2) X and Y are N and Z is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, the X-Y bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds; or

(3) X is N, Y is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, Z is CR, and R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the X-Y and Y-Z bonds being single bonds while the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are double bonds; or

(4) X is NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl, Y is N, Z is CR, and R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the Y-Z bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds.

4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is selected from the group consisting of 5- and 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 5- and 6-benz-oxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(2*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl), 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzotriazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(2*H*-benzotriazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazolyl) and 5-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl-

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sulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.

5. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.
6. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, particularly the latter, wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents is selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.
7. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 2,2,2-trifluoromethyl, cyanomethyl, acetylmethyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, methoxycarbonyl ethyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2-methylthioethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy or *n*-butoxy.
8. A compound according to claim 7 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy or methoxymethyl.

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9. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein R<sub>2</sub> is H.
10. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein both R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are methyl.
- 5 11. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims R<sub>5</sub> is H, methyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-cyano-*n*-propyl or *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl.
- 10 12. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl),  
15 wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino; R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 2,2,2-trifluoromethyl, cyanomethyl, acetylmethyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, methoxycarbonylethyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy or *n*-butoxy; R<sub>2</sub> is H; R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl; and R<sub>5</sub> is H, methyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-cyano-*n*-propyl or *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl.  
25
13. A process for preparing a compound according to claim 1 as herein described.
- 30 14. A fungicidal composition comprising a fungicidally effective amount of a compound of formula (1) and a suitable carrier or diluent therefor.

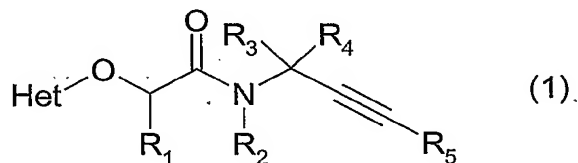
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15. A method of combating or controlling phytopathogenic fungi which comprises applying a fungicidally effective amount of a compound of formula (1) as defined in claim 1 or a composition according to claim 14 to a plant, to a seed of a plant,  
5 to the locus of the plant or seed or to soil or any other plant growth medium.

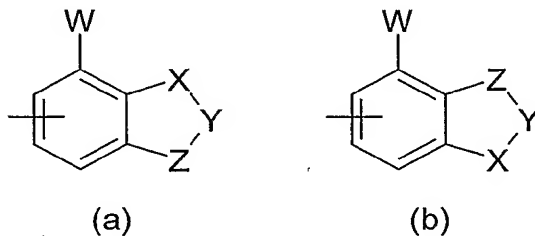
## AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 11 October 2004 (11.10.04);  
claim 1 replaced by amended claim 1, remaining claims unchanged (8 pages)].

1. A compound of the general formula (1):



wherein Het is a 5- or 6- linked group of the formula (a) or (b):



5

in which W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, cyano or nitro, X is N, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

10 Y is CR, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S,

Z is CR, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S,

R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, and

15 the bonds joining X, Y, Z and the fused benzene ring are double or single bonds appropriate to the valencies of X, Y and Z, provided that only one of Y and Z may be O or S, that only one of Y and Z may be CR and that only one of X, Y and Z may be NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

20 R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl in which the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups are optionally substituted on their terminal carbon atom with one, two or three halogen atoms, with a cyano group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl group or with a hydroxy group, or

R<sub>1</sub> is alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkylsulphinylalkyl or alkylsulphonylalkyl in which the total number of carbon atoms is 2 or 3, or

25 R<sub>1</sub> is a straight-chain C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group;

R<sub>2</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxyethyl or benzyloxyethyl in which the phenyl ring of the benzyl moiety is optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy;

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-3</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-3</sub> alkynyl provided that both are not H and that when both are other than H their combined total of carbon atoms does not exceed 4, or

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> join with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a 3 or 4 membered carbocyclic ring optionally containing one O, S or N atom and optionally substituted with halo or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; and

R<sub>5</sub> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl in which the alkyl or cycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, aminocarbonyloxy or mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylaminocarbonyloxy, -S(O)<sub>n</sub>(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl where n is 0, 1 or 2, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, tri(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsilyloxy, optionally substituted phenoxy, optionally substituted thienyloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy or optionally substituted thienylmethoxy, or

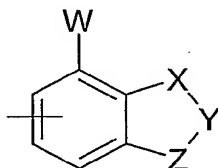
R<sub>5</sub> is optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted thienyl or optionally substituted benzyl,

in which the optionally substituted phenyl and thienyl rings or moieties of the R<sub>5</sub> values are optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, mercapto, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyloxy, halo (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, -S(O)<sub>m</sub>(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl wherein m is 0, 1 or 2 and the alkyl is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenoxy, benzyloxy, benzoyloxy, cyano, isocyano, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, nitro, -NR''R''', -NHCOR'', -NHCONR''R''', -CONR''R''', -SO<sub>2</sub>NR''R''', -NR''SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -OSO<sub>2</sub>R', -COR'', -CR''=NR''' or -N=CR''R''', in which R' is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, and R'' and R''' are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the



phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is a 5- or 6- linked group of the formula:



in which W is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy,

X is N, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

Y is CH, N, NH, O or S,

Z is CH, N, NH, N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, O or S, and

the bonds joining X, Y, Z and the fused benzene ring are double or single bonds appropriate to the valencies of X, Y and Z, provided that only one of Y and Z may be O or S, that only one of Y and Z may be CH and that only one of X, Y and Z may be NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl in which the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups are optionally substituted on their terminal carbon atom with one, two or three halogen atoms with a cyano group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl group, with a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy carbonyl group or with a hydroxy group, or

R<sup>1</sup> is alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkylsulphanylalkyl or alkylsulphonylalkyl in

which the total number of carbon atoms is 2 or 3, or

R<sup>1</sup> is a straight-chain C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy group;

R<sup>2</sup> is H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxymethyl or benzyloxymethyl in which the phenyl ring of the benzyl moiety is optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy;

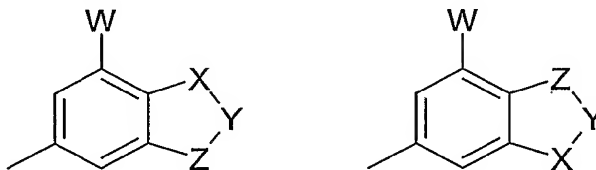
R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are independently H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-3</sub> alkenyl or C<sub>2-3</sub> alkynyl provided that both are not H and that when both are other than H their combined total of carbon atoms does not exceed 4, or

$R^3$  and  $R^4$  join with the carbon atom to which they are attached to form a 3 or 4 membered carbocyclic ring optionally containing one O, S or N atom and optionally substituted with halo or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

$R_5$  is H,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl or  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl in which the alkyl or cycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, cyano,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylcarbonyloxy, aminocarbonyloxy or mono- or di( $C_{1-4}$ )alkylaminocarbonyloxy, tri( $C_{1-4}$ )alkylsilyloxy, optionally substituted phenoxy, optionally substituted thienyloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy or optionally substituted thienylmethoxy, or  $R_5$  is optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted thienyl or optionally substituted benzyl,

in which the optionally substituted phenyl and thienyl rings or moieties of the  $R_5$  values are optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, mercapto,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $C_{2-4}$  alkenyl,  $C_{2-4}$  alkynyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C_{2-4}$  alkenyloxy,  $C_{2-4}$  alkynyloxy, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylthio, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkylthio, hydroxy( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl, phenoxy, benzyloxy, benzoyloxy, cyano, isocyano, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, nitro,  $-NR'R''$ ,  $-NHCOR'$ ,  $-NHCONR'R''$ ,  $-CONR'R''$ ,  $-SO_2R'$ ,  $-OSO_2R'$ ,  $-COR'$ ,  $-CR'=NR''$  or  $-N=CR'R''$ , in which  $R'$  and  $R''$  are independently hydrogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylthio,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-6}$  cycloalkyl( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, the phenyl and benzyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl or  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy.

3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is a group, linked in the position shown, of the formula:



in which W has the meaning given in claim 1 and

(1) X is N, Y is CR, Z is O, S, NH or N- $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, and R is H, halo,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylthio,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylsulphinyl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylsulphonyl, halo( $C_{1-4}$ )-

alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the X-Y bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds; or

(2) X and Y are N and Z is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, the X-Y bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds; or

(3) X is N, Y is O, S, NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, Z is CR, and R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)-alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the X-Y and Y-Z bonds being single bonds while the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are double bonds; or

(4) X is NH or N-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl, Y is N, Z is CR, and R is H, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino, the Y-Z bond being a double bond while the Y-Z bond and the bonds joining X and Z to the benzene ring are single bonds.

4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is selected from the group consisting of 5- and 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 5- and 6-benz-oxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5- and 6-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(2*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzothia-diazolyl), 5- and 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), 5- and 6-(1*H*-benzotriazolyl) optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(2*H*-benzotriazolyl) optionally

bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazolyl) and 5-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.

5. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.

6. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, particularly the latter, wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents is selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino.

7. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 2,2,2-trifluoromethyl, cyanomethyl, acetylmethyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, methoxycarbonyl ethyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2-methylthioethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy or *n*-butoxy.

8. A compound according to claim 7 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy or methoxymethyl.
9. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein R<sub>2</sub> is H.
10. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein both R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are methyl.
11. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims R<sub>5</sub> is H, methyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-cyano-*n*-propyl or *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl.
12. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Het is 5- or 6-benzothiazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisothiazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-benzoxazolyl optionally bearing a 2-C substituent, 5-(2,1-benzisoxazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent, 6-(1*H*-benzimidazolyl) optionally bearing a 2-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 5-(1*H*-indazolyl) optionally bearing a 3-C substituent and optionally bearing a *N*-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl substituent, 6-(1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl) or 6-(1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl), wherein any of the foregoing optional substituents are selected from halo, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylsulphonyl, halo-(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphinyl, halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino; R<sub>1</sub> is methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, 2,2,2-trifluoromethyl, cyanomethyl, acetylmethyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, methoxycarbonylethyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy or *n*-butoxy; R<sub>2</sub> is H; R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are both methyl; and R<sub>5</sub> is H, methyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-cyano-*n*-propyl or *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl.
13. A process for preparing a compound according to claim 1 as herein described.

14. A fungicidal composition comprising a fungicidally effective amount of a compound of formula (1) and a suitable carrier or diluent therefor.
- 5 15. A method of combating or controlling phytopathogenic fungi which comprises applying a fungicidally effective amount of a compound of formula (1) as defined in claim 1 or a composition according to claim 14 to a plant, to a seed of a plant, to the locus of the plant or seed or to soil or any other plant growth medium.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/GB2004/002308

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D277/62 C07D417/12 C07D263/56 C07D413/12 C07D277/82  
C07D277/68 A01N43/76 A01N43/78

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 21, 3 August 2001 (2001-08-03) -& JP 2001 089453 A (KUMIAI CHEM IND CO LTD; IHARA CHEM IND CO LTD), 3 April 2001 (2001-04-03) abstract	1-15
A	US 4 784 682 A (SANTEL HANS-JOACHIM ET AL) 15 November 1988 (1988-11-15) column 1, line 25 - line 45 column 2, line 9	1-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- \*R\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 August 2004

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**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

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